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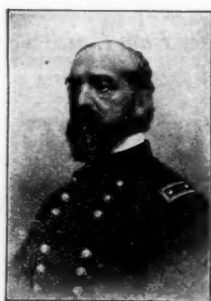
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JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA.

If the California anti-Japanese legislation, at the request of Japan, should be submitted to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, in what way could the tribunal enforce its decision in the event of its being adverse to California? Let it be supposed that The Hague should go to the extreme and declare that the laws of California were opposed to the interests of the Japanese and that they should be annulled. Who would force their annulment if California stood fast as it surely would do? And how could the Federal Government enforce its authority except through a decree of the Supreme Court, which would not be guided in its decision by the dictum of a foreign tribunal? Since the United States itself, through Federal pressure, could not prevent adverse legislation, could The Hague step in and do to a state what the other forty-seven states had failed to do through the Chief Executive of the country? The question before The Hague would not have to do with a dispute between one nation and another; it would involve the authority of the United States over one of the states of the Union and the independence of each one of the states. In other words, the jurisdiction of The Hague tribunal would have to be widened until it included in its scope the internal affairs of the different nations. This would be an impossible extension of the authority of The Hague which was never dreamed of by its founders. Such an exercise of authority in this instance would be equivalent to a Hague tribunal's taking the issue of secession in 1861 out of the hands of Abraham Lincoln and settling it for him. Indeed, in the case of South Carolina's nullification stand a Hague tribunal might have spared Andrew Jackson his tilt with that fiery state. That Japan protests against the act of California does not alter the fact that the question is one of the internal management of the states composing the American Republic and that neither Japan nor a Hague tribunal has the right to say what shall be the attitude of the Federal Government toward any of the states.

The International will publish in its June number a poem by George Sylvester Viereck entitled a "Song Against Nippon," dedicated to Governor Hiram Johnson, of California. It is pretty poor poetry and worse patriotism, for it expresses the type of jingoism that feels it necessary to slap a foreigner in the face just to show you are not afraid of him and that you are a better man than he is. Nevertheless the poem is interesting as a lesson to those who are maintaining that we are at the beginning of an era of peace and good-will, that war is to be no more; or at least that we are to bring these conditions about by pretending they already exist and laying aside all weapons, whether of offense or defense. Mr. Viereck in his poem speaks of "the leering ape-men of the East" and announces that "We laugh their Shogun threats to scorn"; that though Rome quaked before Attila and his Huns, no modern Scourges of God shall "lead their hosts across the sea while California holds the Gate." This illustration of "the valor of ignorance" is only important as an indication of underlying racial and national antipathies that, rightly or wrongly, do exist. No one can tell when they may spread into a wave of popular feeling that will carry everything before it, despite the best efforts of well-considered and reasoning statesmanship; and indeed when some apparent moral issue is involved with the approval of the same element that at other times counsels peace and immediate disarmament.

A Washington despatch to the New York Tribune on May 21 said that the "conviction of the Administration

is that the California statute does not violate the existing treaty, while it broadly intimates that the Federal Government, having done all in its power to prevent legislation, which, although not involving any violation of the treaty, might in any way cause annoyance to a friendly Power, is powerless to interfere with the acts of a sovereign state which has abundant power to deal with questions of land ownership within its own boundaries as it sees fit."

THE VAGARIES OF MR. BRYAN.

In a speech at Washington on May 18 Mr. William J. Bryan said: "The world is learning that back of much of the furore for war, back of much of the stirring of the passions of the people, is the interest in armor plate and in battleships on the part of corporations whose business it is to build those battleships and to make this armor plate. It has even been found that men in one country will spend the money to stir up in another country a feeling against their own country. If you can think of a baser use of money than that you will have an inventive genius of which you may be proud." The world is learning nothing of the kind. There is absolutely no proof of any sort that the manufacturers of material of war have anything whatever to do with stirring up the people to war. What influence did they have in inducing little Montenegro to shy its castor in the ring and so bring on a war in the Balkans, which has not only established a new power in Europe, but which is completely changing the old relations of the different states heretofore united in the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance? Where does Mr. Bryan find the evidence that the arms manufacturers are responsible for the present friction between California and Japan, which is full of such ominous suggestions for the future? Mr. Bryan is so uncomplimentary in his reference to the newspapers, "one of whom he is which," that we are surprised to hear him basing upon unsupported newspaper statements serious charges against the integrity of men who are entitled to at least fair treatment from an officer of the Government. The holding of an important public office gives no license for unsupported and slanderous charges against reputable manufacturers. Even as to the Krupps nothing is known upon which a man of Mr. Bryan's standing and position can base deductions which in any case, and especially where unsupported by evidence, are calculated to give offense to a friendly Power.

If Mr. Bryan knows of any armor plate interests in the United States that have been corrupting the public mind that war might develop he should describe specifically those interests. If he knows of none, then in the present condition of the public mind he should refrain from making charges that may be used against his own country. It may be difficult to find a motive back of Mr. Bryan's words stronger than the desire to make it appear that the sentiment in California against the Japanese is one manufactured for commercial purposes. The more we study his speech the less can we find a better reason for directing the insinuation at California that her people are not sincere in their opposition to Japanese land-holding. As to this President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, just before sailing from New York for Europe on May 20 said: "The California land bill in my opinion is perfectly just. It would be a question of only a very few years before the Californians would be driven from their state and the land owned by the Japanese if some such measure were not passed. The California Legislature is absolutely honest in the stand it has taken. It is not composed of demagogues." The fact that President Wheeler was born in Massachusetts and has lived in California only fourteen years gives particular force to his views.

Our readers will recall that in July, 1910, when former Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh in an Independence Day address referred to an "iniquitous lobby" busy in Congress in behalf of a larger Navy, we gave Mr. MacVeagh the use of the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to lay the facts relating to this lobby before the American people, and we wrote a letter to him asking for the facts upon which he had made his charge. In his reply, which was published in our issue of July 16, page 1369, Mr. MacVeagh said that his charge had been based upon a conviction that there must be such a lobby else the large sums devoted each year to the Navy would not be appropriated. Mr. MacVeagh's "facts" on close inspection thus evaporated into "convictions."

Outside the limits of this country Mr. Bryan will find himself properly rebuked if he cares for the opinions of those who are not attached to his narrow school of millennial optimism. Great Britain is the ally of Japan, yet in the capital of the British Empire on May 19 the London Times did not hesitate to point out that the question at issue in California is not a state question, nor a national question, but a world question. It is too large a problem to be affected by the scheming of any number of commercial "interests." As the London Times says:

"The ultimate point in the dispute does not affect America alone, but is essentially a world question. There should be plenty of room for the surplus millions of Japan and China in the undeveloped Asiatic territories for many decades to come. But California offers a quicker pathway to affluence for the ambitious Asiatics, therefore the fears of the Californians, thought to be

exaggerated and premature, are not entirely groundless, and no useful purpose will be served by blind condemnation of the tendencies of public opinion in the Western states. Whatever may be the issue of the present dispute, it is a question of magnitude for the white races in the future. While Japan is fully warranted in standing upon her treaty rights, she will do well to remember that a claim to enter a neighbor's garden is not the kind of claim that can be pressed with unrestricted indignation, however strong its documentary support may be."

On the same day the London Daily Mail gave this warning to our Secretary of State: "It would be well for Mr. Bryan to remember that he who declares that nothing will force him to fight is inviting his opponents to drive him into a position where it would be difficult for him to keep the peace." These sentiments expressed by newspapers in the capital city of Japan's ally are significant.

In the opinion of the Boston Transcript "the United States is the very last nation in the world that should be cited as an illustration of militarism. We have the smallest Army of any of the great Powers, and we have a Navy which, high as it stands in quality, is surpassed in quantity by more than one foreign fleet. Still, peaceable as we are, we have the respect for the military character that is to be expected in a people among whom the sons and grandsons of soldiers are so commonly to be met with. The direct descendants of the wearers of the blue and the gray must be a very appreciable proportion of our population, and they would be less than human if they were not proud of the deeds of the soldiers of 1861-65. When a nation ceases to regard valor as a noble quality it is far gone toward ignobility. The soldier of 1913," says the Transcript, "is a specialist—not an idler. The Army is no place for loafing, as anyone will be convinced who acquaints himself with its daily routine. The soldier must be a man of natural intelligence to learn his lessons. Officers of the Army and Navy are scientists compared with their predecessors of half a century ago. Their training is constant. The Army has its technical schools quite as exacting as those of industry. Officers as a class are neither 'feathered barbarians' nor 'butchers.' They realize all the dread responsibilities of their profession, and though they know how to bear themselves well in the hour of danger they are not half so anxious to let slip the dogs of war as are politicians who will never hear the whistle of a bullet if they can help it."

The Springfield Republican declares that to say great armaments insure peace "is utterly fallacious according to the tests of experience." Will the Republican kindly inform us who it is that has ever suggested that great armaments "insure" peace? The most that is claimed for them is that they illustrate the truth of the saying of Christ: "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace his goods are in peace." It would be difficult to cite instances in which the possession of a powerful armament has provoked war, while the instances to the contrary are numerous. Witness the American Revolution, the wars following the Terror in France, our Civil War, the Boer war, the war between Japan and Russia; finally the war in the Balkans, provoked by one of the most insignificant of the European states, while all the heavily armed European states were striving their best to keep the peace. The possession of a powerful navy by England has been one of the prime factors in preserving the peace of the world, as has the possession of a powerful army by Germany. What evidence has our esteemed contemporary of Springfield to the contrary? The issues of peace and war are so grave that it is right to ask those who discuss them to consider facts alone, and not allow themselves to be led astray by vain speculations which find no warrant in experience.

In a resolution offered in the House of Representatives May 15 John H. Stephens, of Texas, proposes to donate the pan-handle of Alaska to Great Britain so as to avoid a source of possible friction in the future. The pan-handle is the coast strip of Southeastern Alaska, extending for 536 miles along the Pacific Ocean, and in some places only eight or ten miles wide. The resolution prepared with a preamble of many whereases declares that "this unnatural boundary, created in response to conditions which have long since ceased to exist, hampers the economic development of the lands on both sides of it and gives rise to an irritation which is bound to become more and more acute as the demand for those lands increases." Yukon territory, the northern half of British Columbia, and almost the entire Mackenzie Basin, an aggregate area nearly as large as the portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi, with a climate like that of Scotland, Scandinavia, and Russia as far south as Moscow, are shut off from the free use of the most direct route to the Pacific by this coast strip.

One of our correspondents who has been profoundly considering the interests of the Navy and the country has reached the conclusion that several of our battleships should be manned by colored men. This is in line with the action of the Legislature of New York in passing a bill providing for the organization of a regiment of colored men. When the women get the vote we shall probably have an Amazonian brigade. Meanwhile we might organize a regiment of militant suffragettes, or "man" one of our battleships with them.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the Philippine Constabulary, under date of Baguio, P.I., March 4, announces that 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Polk, Constabulary of Moro Province, is awarded a medal for valor for gallantry in action against a band of outlaws led by the Moro Mapandi near Labangan River, Mindanao, P.I., on Jan. 21, 1913. A detachment of Constabulary commanded by Lieutenant Polk had trailed Mapandi and his followers to near the Labangan River. During the ensuing fight Private Macadata, 1st Moro Company, was shot through both legs and fell in advance of the skirmish line only a few yards from a number of outlaws who were firing on him from behind a boulder. Lieutenant Polk immediately ran to his assistance and carried Macadata, under a dangerous fire, back to a place of safety, thus saving his life. General Bandholtz also announces that 1st Lieut. James L. Cochran, 6th Moro Company, is awarded the medal for valor for continuing to advance in command of, and in lead of, his company at Sahipas Cota, Jolo, Jan. 23, 1913, after he had been seriously and painfully wounded and until he was wounded a second time and completely disabled. In the attack, Lieutenant Cochran was wounded in the left forearm, shattering the large bone; he dropped his pump gun, drew his revolver with his right hand and led his men forward, until a few minutes later he was disabled by a shot in the abdomen. First Lieut. Vernon L. Whitney, Constabulary of Sulu, is mentioned for his action at Sahipas Cota, Jolo, Jan. 23, 1913, in preceding the lines and summoning the Moros to surrender, well knowing the risk of life he ran, and for his later intrepid conduct in cutting away entanglements from the wall of the cota itself, as a result of which he was severely wounded.

The announcement that the War Department's collection of military records of the American Revolution is nearly complete must be premature, writes Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, as from Massachusetts, at least, many more records are yet to be sent in. Some time ago Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U.S.A., told General Reade that Massachusetts had more records than the Pension Office, the War Department and the Congressional Library combined, but would not give them up or loan them to be copied. General Reade, who has made a hobby of these records, says that he himself now has more data of Massachusetts Revolutionary Continental officers than the state archives contain. The Governor of the commonwealth sent in, through the Secretary of State, on May 17, a second communication in response to the request of the Secretary of War asking for records, and there will be more communications sent in later. During the Revolution 13,500 soldiers, to form fifteen battalions or regiments, were required from Massachusetts, the same number from Virginia, 12,000 from Pennsylvania and proportionate numbers from each of the other "rebel" colonies. The actual number furnished by Massachusetts, as compared with Virginia, will, perhaps, be settled, but not until all of the returns made up from the rolls are in Federal custody. An act of Congress approved March 2, 1913, authorized the Secretary of War to ask the state executives to ascertain the whereabouts of authentic military records of the Revolution, records of which the War Department has no copies. General Reade at his own expense has devoted some years of patient, tireless research to the collection of records, and has located about a thousand officers of Massachusetts who were combatants in the War for Independence. He has so advised the Adjutant General of the Army.

If, as some foreigner has said, gross exaggeration is one of the chief constituents of American humor, Life's recent advertisement entitled, "Liars wanted to draw pictures for the Army and Navy recruiting posters," should rank as one of its most humorous effusions. This advertisement made it obligatory on the artists asked for to paint the delights and charms of military life in the most entrancing colors, with voluptuous maidens shown bringing the soldier boy cooling drinks under palm trees. Lieut. Col. Francis J. Kernan, Adjutant General, U.S.A., writing from the A.G.O. in Washington, replied to this slur upon the Army in a manner to make Life appear very small indeed. After remarking that the posters of the Army do not contain any such extravagant pictures and that the occasional palm seen in them is justified by the tropical region in which so large a part of the Army spends its time, Colonel Kernan said: "The fact is that Life has made a mistake, but a very natural one, and it is a significant tribute to the advantages of the Army career that our prosaic efforts in print and picture to bring them before the public have impressed Life as being too good to be true. We have no temptation to indulge in romance or embroidery simply because the facts by themselves are so convincing that if we could bring them effectively to the attention of healthy young men our recruiting offices would be so thronged we would have to turn away multitudes and establish a waiting list as they do in exclusive clubs, but vastly larger, of course. Now, if Life will point out wherein by deception or exaggeration or plain lying our advertising matter is false, we will gladly retire the offending stuff from circulation."

Mr. Charles Phillips, editor of The Monitor, San Francisco, Cal., who has been taking an active part in the effort to prevent the misuse of the word "cadet," has addressed the following letter to the editors of the San Francisco dailies, the Chronicle, Examiner, Bulletin, Daily News and Post: "I note in your story on the Los Angeles white slave scandal, published under date of April 22, that the word 'cadet' is used in referring to that most despicable abomination in human form, the procurer. The use of the word 'cadet' in that connection is both incorrect and unfair. 'Cadet' is an honorable word; we use it to name that fine body of young men, our West Point boys, whom all Americans honor and admire; and here in San Francisco we have our 'Serra Cadets,' named after the great Catholic founder of civilization in California, Padre Junipero Serra, and also the 'League of the Cross Cadets,' a body of young men devoted to the ideals of purity and temperance. To use the word 'cadet,' then, in reference to the procurer is manifestly misleading and unjust. I would suggest that note be made of this fact in your office, so that in all such cases in the future the word 'procurer'

will be substituted for 'cadet' when reports come to you concerning these matters. And I would further suggest that you kindly use your influence with the Associated Press to discontinue the use of the word 'cadet' in connection with white slavery and kindred matters." In response one of the recipients of this letter, Mr. W. D. Wasson, acting editor of the News, wrote: "We heartily coincide. We recognized the objectionable use of 'cadet' locally, but reports over the wires carry the name through official use of it, particularly in connection with the Chicago investigation. We have made request of our press service to eliminate it, and will order it stricken out by copy editors, as all papers should do."

There would be no shortage whatever in naval officers, the Master, Mate and Pilot believes, if it could have its way in the matter. It wants the Secretary of the Navy at once to investigate the feasibility of its plan and "end forever this cry for officers and the unnecessary wailing at the scarcity." What Secretary could turn a deaf ear when such a reward was waiting just down the street? "Let the Navy Department fill all clerical and mechanical positions now occupied by naval officers under forty-five years of age in the navy yards with specialists and expert civilians," says our aqueous contemporary. "Let all vessels, such as the Mayflower, Dolphin and others, be entirely officered and manned by United States licensed officers, restore the steam engineering department of the Navy to where it was during the Civil War, allowance being made for the taking in of merchant engineer officers of proved capabilities and education, and the Navy Department need not fear any shortage of valuable personnel. Civil life would provide masters and engineers. With United States licensed masters also placed on control of all auxiliaries, despatch boats, colliers and such non-fighting vessels as the Department may possess, the Regulars, expert naval fighters, in ample numbers, could then concentrate their attention on the defense of the country." One advantage of this plan is that it is familiar to all officers of the Navy, for it has the habit of bobbing up periodically.

Under the laws of Nevada a murderer executed at Reno elected to be shot to death. Anxious to make sure that the shots would be effective the warden of the state's prison employed, upon the recommendation of the Ordnance Department, three of the gun stands invented by Capt. I. L. Reeves, U.S.A., retired, which admit of fixing an aimed gun so that it will be held rigidly in position. The execution of Mercovich, the condemned man, was arranged after the arrival of the stands in Reno. They were so fixed that the guns placed upon them aimed directly at a spot some distance away where a man's head would be had a man sat in a certain chair. When all was ready Mercovich was brought into the room and seated on the chair, walking unassisted and refusing to be blindfolded. Men took their places at each gun, two of which held loaded shells, the third a blank. When the signal was given to fire three guns blazed simultaneously and Mercovich dropped over with two bullets in his heart. The machine is adapted for holding any firearm from double barrel shot gun to .22 caliber target pistol. It does not require fastening to a floor, platform or ground, but has sufficient weight to make it stand firmly on its own base during all its uses. This stand, the inventor claims, takes the place of the cleaning room, and is far more convenient and attractive. A gun may be cleaned in half the time required to clean it in the cleaning room.

The authorities at Fort McPherson, as the New York American informs us, think they have solved the problem of how to decrease desertions and to foster contentment among the soldiers. Dances and moving picture shows are their most powerful weapons in the fight against discontent. Col. John T. Van Orsdale and Chaplain Henry L. Durrant have worked together in the introduction of interesting innovations by which they hope to hold the heart and interest of the enlisted men. The plan, as outlined recently by the Chaplain, tells the story of a great trust put in the efficacy of wholesome amusement as the best antidote against dissatisfaction and restlessness. "We encourage these things to overcome the great loneliness and restlessness that affects the soldier," said the Chaplain. "He is essentially a wanderer, and grows tired of surroundings without change." He told of other phases of the plan. An enlisted men's club has been established. A library of fiction is offered, without cost, to the soldier for his reading. The weekly dances and the picture shows three times a week are only part of a big scheme to hold the men. Boxing, baseball games, vaudeville shows, all are encouraged. The dances, the Chaplain explained, are extremely popular, offering to the soldiers that companionship with girls, for which there is a peculiar yearning in the hearts of all soldiers.

Leavenworth evidently misses its soldier boys. It is lonesome without them, and there is some shrinkage of Leavenworth pocketbooks in consequence of their absence. Hence these remarks by the Leavenworth Times: "Word received in this city indicates that the United States troops that are along the Texas coast are very unfortunately situated. Their camps are unsanitary, they are overflowed and are beds of mud when it rains and are deserts of flying dust when it is dry. There is no occasion for keeping the Army in such a place. In this day of ready transportation troops could be got to the border in very short order, not over two days being required at the longest from any of the Western stations. That being the case, it is an unwarranted imposition upon officers and men to keep them in this discomfort and under circumstances that are a menace to their health. They should be returned to their stations without delay. Only in time of actual war should soldiers be subjected to such trials as the regiments along the coast are now suffering, and then only when it cannot be avoided."

After one of the most remarkable college team shooting contests in the history of the National Intercollegiate Rifle Association, the West Virginia Cadet Corps Rifle team won the intercollegiate championship of the United States by defeating Harvard by the score of 988 to 975. The team has an excellent indoor range, complete in every particular. During the season they carefully fol-

lowed the instructions laid down in the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, U.S. Army. Three different makes of rifles, and smokeless cartridges, caliber .22 short, were used during the matches. First Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th U.S. Inf., the commandant, was proud of the good work accomplished by cadet corps rifle team, which will be long remembered in the college rifle shooting annuals. Much credit for the success of the team is due Ord. Sergt. George W. May, U.S. Army, retired, for his tireless work in coaching the team. He is due great credit for his good advice and successful work.

Lord Norton, in a letter to the Morning Post, apropos of the Anglo-American peace centenary, quoted in the New York Times, urges the co-operation of England, the United States, and Germany for the preservation of international peace. After pointing out that the three nations are of one blood and lineage, Lord Norton says: "The bloated armaments at the present time are the curse of the world. Peace cannot be insured without some armaments to enforce arbitration, but England, the United States, and Germany, with far less bloated armaments, could examine all international disputes and arbitrate so as to avert all appeals to force. Surely next year there is a golden opportunity for the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes to be hauled up on one mast and to offer to include the Eagle of Germany in the cause of lasting arbitration for the peace of the whole world. International quarrels there must ever be, but England, the United States, and Germany can, if they will, say war shall be no more. A heavy responsibility rests on the statesmen of the three nations to find out a way."

One of the first victims of those sensational newspaper reports which like mushrooms spring up whenever diplomatic entanglements furnish to thoughtless reporters a peg upon which to hang a "story" was Capt. Albert W. Grant, commandant of the League Island Navy Yard. A despatch from Philadelphia on May 18 quoted him as saying that if California defied the wishes of the two governments, their treaties and the Constitution war would certainly follow, and that he hoped California would bear the brunt. No intelligent city or news editor should admit into its columns without the best verification so atrociously stupid a declaration from a naval officer. When the despatch reached the office of the New York Sun that paper promptly got Captain Grant on the telephone and naturally was informed that the whole despatch was spurious and that he had made no comment whatever upon the California situation. It would be well if Dr. Talcott Williams, president of the School of Journalism, would give a special course to its students on "The Proper Way to Treat Matters Involving the Opinions of Military Men."

An officer of the Army on duty with the Militia of one of the eastern states, in writing to Col. John S. Mallory, 29th Inf., regarding the parade held in New York city, May 10, in connection with the Carl Schurz memorial exercises, took occasion to remark, "I thought it might be of interest to you to know that a number of our best field officers in this state witnessed the parade of your provisional regiment recently in New York city, and they have taken occasion to state to me that they never before saw a body of Regulars appear to better advantage." The Regular troops that took part in the parade were the headquarters, band and 3d Battalion, 29th Inf., from Governors Island; a provisional battalion of four companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Totten and a provisional battalion of four companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton.

The twelfth quadrennial congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will convene at Memorial Hall, Public Library Building, Chicago, Wednesday, May 21, 1913, at ten o'clock a.m. All companions have the privilege of attending the meeting and will be welcome. The insignia should be worn, not the rosette. The program of entertainment is as follows: Wednesday, May 21, lunch at the Hotel La Salle at one o'clock p.m., automobile ride around the park system, leaving hotel at three o'clock p.m.; Thursday, May 22, lunch at the Hotel La Salle at one o'clock p.m.; dinner at the Hotel La Salle at seven o'clock p.m.; Friday, May 23, a special train will leave the Chicago and N.W. railway station at nine o'clock a.m. for a trip to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, returning at 1:30 p.m.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces a competitive examination for philatelist, for both men and women, to fill a vacancy in this position in the National Museum at Washington, at a salary of \$1,200 a year. The duties will consist of overhauling, arranging and in mounting for exhibition the collection of stamps now in storage in the Museum. The person appointed will be employed a year, possibly longer. Competitors will not be required to appear for examination, but will be rated upon statements of their qualifications and corroborative evidence. Practical experience as a postage stamp dealer is a prerequisite. Persons interested should apply for Form 1800 to the Commission at Washington, D.C. Applications must be filed by June 23.

From Salvador, Republic of Salvador, comes the statement that public sentiment has been considerably aroused by despatches regarding the negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States for the sale by Nicaragua of the right of construction of an inter-oceanic canal and of a United States naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca. A protest against the action of Nicaragua in connection with the Gulf of Fonseca has been made to the Salvadorian Congress by many deputies and prominent citizens, who regard the affair as affecting the rights of Salvador and Honduras.

Rear Admiral William Jay Barnett, U.S.N., who died April 19, 1909, a member of the General Board of the Navy in 1907, strongly urged that all the battleships be sent around the world, not a few as some suggested. He, at the same time, earnestly urged their remaining in the Pacific.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

The Secretary of War has issued the following statement:

"My attention has been directed to a recent article respecting the land side defense of our coast defenses.

"It is perfectly true that many of our seacoast defenses would find serious difficulty in defending themselves by their own garrisons against a land attack by a numerous force; and it is also true that they have been constructed, in many instances, without any reference to an attack coming from the land side, but, as was natural, in view of their purpose, almost wholly with a view to giving protection to the cities and harbors behind them against an attack by a hostile fleet. This being their principal function, pretty much everything else was subordinated to this end, and in many cases fortifications were so placed in the effort to secure the best field of fire over the sea front and channels as to render their defense from land attack extremely difficult. It can be said of many of them, in fact most of them (except those which are on islands), that their defense in case of any serious attack from the land side must rest upon bodies of mobile troops assigned to this duty. Such mobile troops would probably be drawn, to a great extent, from the Militia. The Coast Artillery troops, while available for a certain amount of work as Infantry, are primarily trained for service with the big guns, and cannot well be assigned to other work without jeopardizing the efficiency of the work for which they are maintained; so that, as stated above, in case of a land attack it will be necessary to assign considerable bodies of mobile troops to defend these works.

"Before the advent of the modern gun the common type of fortress construction was in the form of an enclosed work, capable of defense against land attack by its own garrison; but with the advent of the modern gun, and the construction of works involving great outlay of money, insufficient attention was given to the problem of their defense from land attack, and, as a result, many of them are so situated and constructed as to be liable to successful attack by even moderate forces landing from ships.

"With a view to correcting this defect, lines of land defense works have been laid out, and necessary instructions prepared for their prompt construction in case of threatened war. In future construction it is believed that much more attention will be devoted to making each individual group of works reasonably secure against land attack, even though unsupported by troops other than its own garrison. Certainly the construction should be of such a type as to enable a defense sufficiently long to permit arrival of assistance from coast guard troops.

"But, after all, this whole question brings up very forcibly the folly of depending upon fortresses alone. Their usefulness is very much restricted unless there is an adequate mobile army. The real purpose of seacoast defenses is to prevent hostile fleets bombarding cities behind them, occupying the harbors whose entrance they are designed to close, or bombarding fleets taking refuge in these harbors. Their guns are of a heavy type necessarily, too heavy in most instances for work against troops. Their function is to fight armored ships. Their flanks and rears must be protected by mobile troops, as must the cities which lie behind them in case the enemy decides to land at a point outside the range of the guns and make his attack upon the city from a point overland. It would not be practicable with the present mounting to turn great guns constructed for this purpose against bodies of troops operating in the vicinity of cities. This is work which can only be done by the mobile army.

"In short, all systems of coast defense which look to security through fortifications alone are destined to be of little use in time of real war. The fortifications are only a part of the defense, and while they are entirely adequate for the purpose for which constructed, they are fixed defenses, effective only over the area within range of their guns; beyond this range an enemy is entirely free to operate, unless he is opposed by mobile troops. It was to demonstrate the fact that the great mass of fortifications defending Boston was helpless to prevent the capture of that city by land attack that the Massachusetts maneuvers of 1909 were held. The attacking troops were landed at New Bedford, and occupied Boston from the rear. This is feasible at any of our seacoast cities, unless the coast defenses are supplemented by an adequate mobile force. The well trained and armed soldier on his feet is the determining element, and any country which trusts itself to defenses unsupported by a mobile army is destined to disaster. Each helps out the other, and both are absolutely necessary.

"The Department is now considering the installation of guns up to 6-inch caliber with all-round fire, with a view to helping out in the defense of the works from land attack, and it has paid much more attention than heretofore to the construction of batteries which have a well thought out and prepared system of defense against land attack."

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

It must have been refreshing to hear from the rostrum of the Lake Mohonk Conference on Arbitration such wholesome talk as that administered by Dr. Lyman Abbott when he took the chair as the presiding officer of the conference, May 14. Lasting world-wide peace, Dr. Abbott contended, could be secured only by establishing world-wide justice, and until that day armaments were necessary. He continued: "There are times when war is necessary. Combativeness and destructiveness are not vicious elements in human nature. They are not to be destroyed; they are to be guided by reason and directed by beneficent hands. The history of the world would be poorer than it is if there were no record of war on its pages; if there had been no heroes who died to fight for justice and liberty. Christianity does not emasculate men. Christians have not stood and ought not to stand for peace at any price. They have recognized and they ought to recognize that there are worse things than war, bad as war is. Constantine was led to adopt Christianity primarily because he found the primitive Christians were better soldiers than the pagan Romans of the fourth century. There have never been braver soldiers than the Puritan Ironsides, whose heroism gave liberty to England and to America. It is quite possible to pay too high a price for peace. Our fathers would have paid too high a price if, in 1776,

they had bartered liberty for peace. The generation of the Civil War would have paid too high a price if, for the sake of peace, they had allowed the country to be rent in twain and a great slave empire to be founded, extending from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, and perhaps including Mexico and Central America. There are two ways of promoting peace—one by making our nation so weak that it cannot fight; the other by making it so strong that it need not fight. America is one of the richest countries on the globe. Make it also one of the weakest, and it would invite assault. It is the first duty of a government to protect its people in the enjoyment of life and liberty. If it fails to afford such protection it has no right to exist. America, therefore, must have an army sufficient in size, equipment and efficiency to protect its citizens from violence at home, and a navy sufficient to protect its coast and its commerce from attack and to enable it to take its share in the fulfillment of those world obligations which belong to all the civilized nations on the earth."

A lively debate on Panama Canal tolls occupied the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration May 16. Charlesmagne Tower, ex-Ambassador to Germany, presided. Thomas Raeburn White, of Philadelphia, declared that for the United States to refuse arbitration in the canal tolls matter would convict it of hypocrisy in its advocacy of arbitration. He cited numerous cases where Great Britain had yielded to American insistence to arbitrate, and characterized as trivial American interests in tolls as compared with those of Great Britain in the Alabama claims arbitration. Representative J. R. Knowland, of California, held that if the issue could not be settled by diplomacy it should be arbitrated by a British-American joint commission. Repeal of the tolls act, he said, would be an unwarranted surrender of American rights. Don Seitz, of New York, declared: "We didn't begin the Panama business straight and we have not been able to straighten it out," and he was sharply answered by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester and Dr. Lyman Abbott, who supported Mr. Knowland. Mr. Tower spoke of the treaty obligations of the United States as to the Panama Canal, declaring: "It is not a question now as to whether we made a good bargain or a bad one; but it is of great importance to the American people that the United States Government shall fulfill its engagements and shall carry out loyally its international obligations."

NAVAL MILITIA SUMMER EXERCISES, 1913.

The Navy Department announces the following preliminary program of Naval Militia exercises for the summer of 1913 on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts:

ATLANTIC COAST—STATE VESSELS.

The state officials are requested to establish the cruise period for their Naval Militia organizations as follows: (a) For the vessels of the Provincetown rendezvous, between July 5 and 21, or such portion thereof as practicable; (b) for the vessels at the Gardiners Bay rendezvous, between July 12 and 28, or such portion thereof as practicable. But in any event the ships should be available for the periods of combined maneuvers as outlined in the paragraph below.

The following vessels will be expected to rendezvous at the dates and places mentioned: (c) Rendezvous at Provincetown, Mass., Monday morning, July 7, 1913, Chicago, Macdonough, Rodgers, Aileen and Machias; (d) rendezvous at Gardiners Bay, L.I., Monday morning, July 14, 1913, Marietta, Gloucester, Vixen, Sylvia and Worden. The ships at each rendezvous will remain in company for about a week, conducting tactical maneuvers, ship, gun and boat drills and target practice, after which period the squadron will disband and the individual ships may cruise at will until the end of their cruise period.

ATLANTIC COAST—BATTLESHIP.

The Department has assigned a battleship of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet (the Alabama) to cruise with the organizations on the Atlantic coast which are not provided with a vessel or with a vessel with insufficient accommodations. It is hoped that the following organizations will arrange to cruise in the Alabama: Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Maine and Missouri. It is expected that the Alabama will cruise singly for about a week at a time with one or two organizations, as is later determined upon. Target practice with 3-inch guns will be conducted at the end of each cruise at the nearest target range. The point of embarkation and disembarkation will be stated at a later date, when definite information as to the organizations and the number of men to participate in this cruise is received by the Department.

Target range.—A target will be placed in readiness by a naval tug at each rendezvous. Definite instructions regarding target practice will be given later.

Fleet review.—Regarding a fleet review next fall, about which inquiry has been made, nothing can be advised at this early date. It is the intention of the Department, however, to give the Naval Militia every possible opportunity to participate in such review, if any, as may be held next fall.

GULF COAST.

The Stranger and Amphitrite, with the Louisiana Naval Militia, will make such cruises as the state officials may direct. It is hoped that the entire organization, or at least eighty-five per cent. thereof, may be able to participate in a cruise of at least six days' duration this summer, since practically no cruising was done last year by the organization. No arrangements have as yet been made for a target range at which these vessels may fire.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Marblehead, with the California Naval Militia, will be expected to make cruises as the state officials may direct, and it is hoped that a cruise may be made this summer similar to the one taken last year, when the Marblehead made remarkable scores on the target range in Puget Sound. It is hoped that arrangements will be made whereby the Naval Militia of Washington and the Naval Militia of Oregon will be enabled to cruise in succession on one of the vessels of the Pacific Reserve Fleet; further information relative to this will be communicated at a later date. The Vicksburg, with the Washington Naval Militia, will make such cruises as may be directed by the state officials. These cruises will be in addition to the cruise referred to in paragraph 12. Arrangements will be made for a target range in Puget Sound, where the Marblehead and the Vicksburg or the vessel referred to in paragraph 12 may conduct target practice.

THE ARMOR PLATE QUESTION.

On May 8 Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, introduced a resolution prefaced by several preambles in which the Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish a report on the amount of armor plate ordered during the past twenty-five years, with the prices paid and the names of the sellers. This resolution being ruled out on a point of order, the Senator in a speech in the Senate May 19 explained his purpose in introducing it, which was to suggest the "advisability of the Government making its own armor plate, and thus be relieved from the extortions and larcenies of this Steel Trust." In the course of his remarks Senator Ashurst said:

"I have obtained information from what I conceive to be a reliable source that if Congress will offer the proper compensation and protection to experts they are able to and will furnish evidence showing conclusively that this Class A armor plate may be manufactured at large profit at the price of \$254 per ton. If this be true, and many persons believe it can be substantiated, this Government is paying exactly \$200 per ton too much on the 8,000 tons of armor plate to be used in the Pennsylvania, which makes an excess of \$1,600,000 that we are paying for the armor plate in this one battleship.

"No Senator will forget it is a matter of record that the Carnegie Steel Company has heretofore furnished defective armor plate, was convicted of defrauding the Government of nearly \$500,000 in an armor plate contract, and finally compromised the matter by paying, as I remember, about \$160,000 as a penalty for its fraudulent transaction.

"Therefore the following deplorable situation is before us: Only three companies in the United States manufacture armor plate, namely: The Carnegie Company, the Bethlehem Company and the Midvale Company. They pretend to compete, when in truth they are in collusion among themselves. They submit bids for 8,000 tons of armor plate at \$454 per ton—which is \$34 per ton higher than has ever heretofore been paid for such armor plate—when in fact it would be possible to demonstrate that this same armor plate should cost the Government but \$254 per ton. In addition to the fact that these companies are furnishing armor at an extortionate price there exists also an uncertainty as to how much defective armor has been furnished or is being furnished. There exist grave doubts as to whether these companies have furnished good armor plate to the Government and not armor that will prove treacherous and defective in the time of the nation's greatest need.

"Although the Navy Department some twelve or fourteen years ago used considerable care in attempting to conceal the information, it is nevertheless a fact that from certain tests made—which tests were not made voluntarily by the Navy Department, but under pressure from Congress—it was ascertained that armor plate which was supposed to be the heaviest and strongest was destroyed by an outside explosion of a single Gathmann high explosive shell, and no recognition of the result of such tests was ever definitely or adequately reported to Congress. I therefore make this statement at this time and feel that nothing should preclude my laying these facts before the Senate and before the American people, to the end that the day may soon come when the United States shall not be obliged to submit to the extortions of this grasping Steel Trust, which extends its hungry and larcenous fingers into the Public Treasury and from the people's revenue extracts on one contract alone \$1,600,000; and even then no man knows whether these companies furnish sound armor plate or defective armor plate."

WORK OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

At Frankford Arsenal the work of developing a high explosive shrapnel satisfactory for use in the 2.05-inch Vickers-Maxim gun has been undertaken; the manufacture of 120 sets pole type and sixty sets rifle grenade type smoke bomb outfits is nearly completed, to be issued to the Field Artillery immediately upon completion. A manufacturing order for 1,000 3-inch fixed dummy projectiles for the 3-inch field gun has been received, and a sample 3-inch fixed dummy projectile has been sent to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, for examination and comment. The work of designing a new model panoramic sight has been undertaken. Four 360 degree mortar plotting boards, scale 300 yards per inch, have been completed and issued. Drawings have been completed and the work undertaken in the manufacture of one predictor, which is to be used attached to the gun arm of a Whistler-Hearn plotting board, to indicate the range to a set forward point. National Match ammunition for 1913 is completed and turned into store.

At Rock Island Arsenal an experimental spade for the 3-inch gun carriage has been manufactured. A pintle and lunette for the 3-inch gun designed to support the weight of the pole while traveling over level or moderately rolling ground, and thus relieve the horse's neck, is being manufactured. This arsenal has under consideration for the 3-inch battery and store wagon the addition of a foot rest in front and the changing of the brake lever from rear to front. An experimental brake is being manufactured. Work on designing a new model of 3-inch gun caisson has progressed. Band brakes have been under consideration, but have been abandoned. A new pack for carrying telephone wire has been designed and three are now being manufactured. A body lining plate for aparejo top sticks has been perfected. By the use of this it is believed that the defect of the top stick easily cracking will be remedied. The boot stick has been improved by relocating the rivets and bending under the boot plate, instead of over as formerly recommended. Designs for carrying Signal Corps material on the pack mule are under way; also to carry the reconnaissance chest in the cart instead of the store limber, and to do away with the heliograph and acetylene lantern. Further experiments have been conducted in the remodeling of arm racks to receive the automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911. A scabbard for the bolo bayonet for issue to the Philippine Scouts has recently been designed. It is covered with duck and fitted with a non-corrosive mouthpiece, except the spring, which is easily replaceable. The manufacture of a new pattern metal curry comb has been undertaken. This entirely avoids the use of leather and costs less than one-half the price of the present model. Three new McNair ammunition carriers have been manufactured. This carrier is a steel basket for carrying the ammunition for the 2.95-inch mountain gun. It is expected that this carrier will replace the present ammunition boxes.

A non-corrosive chain sling is being manufactured for proposed use with the new officers' Cavalry sword. This experimental sling is intended to replace both the leather and the gold slings of the present design.

At Springfield Armory manufacture of 20,000 of the new swords, conforming to model submitted to the Chief of Staff and approved by the Secretary of War, has been directed.

Watervliet has undertaken the manufacture of locking devices for safety bar slides of all guns and mortars of service design from 8-inch to 16-inch caliber; a new design contact clips for seacoast firing mechanism for all guns in service.

ARTILLERY BRANCH, ARMY RELIEF.

A report has recently been prepared of the work of the Artillery branch of the Army Relief Society. The annual meeting was held in New York on Jan. 22 at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, and the following officers were elected for 1913:

President, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Pittsfield, Mass.; vice presidents, Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, The Charlesgate, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Albert Todd, The Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick W. Phisterer, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; secretary, Mrs. James B. Mitchell, 12 Fifth avenue, New York city.

With a view to making the branch work more effective by bringing it in closer relations with the Service, it was resolved that hereafter sections should be localized at Artillery posts, the sections which are already formed to be continued as organized. Already in response to this movement several post sections have been established and it is expected that during the present year sections will be formed at all Artillery posts.

In January a letter was sent to the wives of Artillery post commanders calling attention to the effort being made by the Army Relief Society to complete in 1913 the endowment fund of \$100,000 for which it has been working since its organization in 1900. It was suggested that a special effort be made at each Artillery post to further this undertaking. In former years certain methods of raising funds have been found effective, such as garden parties, private theatricals, card clubs and small card parties. In order to make the work successful it is necessary to foster a general interest on the part of all the Artillery and co-operation to this end was earnestly requested. Contributions may be sent through any of the section presidents of the branch or direct to Mrs. James B. Burbank, Brattle Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.

The response to this letter was immediate and enthusiastic. From Fort Ruger, Hawaii, came a letter written by Mrs. Timberlake, wife of Major E. J. Timberlake, which not only gave assurance of the enthusiastic support of the work by the Artillery, but indicated the cordial relations existing between the Army and the Hawaiian people. Mrs. Timberlake enclosed a check for \$1,540, the result of a garden party the Artillery women of Oahu gave on Feb. 19. There were only ten days of active preparation, but all were spurred on with the thought of increasing the fund by as many dollars as possible. The generosity of the Honolulu people is almost beyond belief. Mrs. Timberlake said, and their courteous generosity made a pleasure of the rather strenuous ten days. A second check, \$4, was enclosed from the children at Ruger; seeing the enthusiasm of their elders they gave a small party a week later, which proved the interest all take away out in the middle of the Pacific in this splendid work of the Army Relief.

From the Coast Defense of New London in response to a letter sent to Mrs. R. P. Davis, checks for \$225.30 (\$140.30 from Fort H. G. Wright and \$85 from Fort Terry) were received; contributed by the officers and enlisted men and their families. At Fort Hamilton a new section was established with Mrs. John V. White as president, which by a card party and dance raised \$185, of which \$1 represented the savings of two little girls, Margaret and Elizabeth Embick. The 5th Artillery band at Fort Hamilton contributed \$4.50. Mrs. Willoughby Walke sent \$49 from Fort Strong, largely contributed by the officers and enlisted men. Mrs. Morris K. Barroll at Fort Hancock raised \$48.05 by a moving picture show, and later \$113 was received from the same post to be credited to the year 1914. Through the efforts of Mrs. George T. Bartlett at Fort Williams and of Capt. J. A. Ruggles and Lieut. H. T. Clarke at Fort McKinley, \$46.76 was contributed by officers and enlisted men to Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb's section. Mrs. Ellis Knowles's section became consolidated with a new section which was formed at Fort Barrancas with Mrs. Thomas Ridgway as president. This section contributed \$43.07, part given by the enlisted men. Other contributions were \$26.28 from Fort Flagler through the efforts of Mrs. Hagood and Mrs. O'Leary, \$15 from Fort Howard through the efforts of Mrs. Barrette, \$10 from Fort Casey through the efforts of Mrs. Hayden, and \$7 from Key West Barracks through the efforts of Mrs. Willis. It is hoped that many more posts will be heard from during the year as entertainment for the benefit of the Society will be given during the summer.

The other sections of the branch contributed as follows: Mrs. Burbank's section, \$98; Mrs. Newcomb's, \$136.36; Mrs. Horn's, \$241.44, of which \$234.44 was the Artillery's share of the proceeds of the drill given at Fort Myer, Va.; Mrs. Archbold's, \$25; Mrs. Ennis's, \$35; Miss Houghton's, \$10; Mrs. Williams's, \$18.88; Mrs. Allen's, \$44; Mrs. Todd's, \$25; Mrs. Strong's, at Fort Monroe, \$250; Mrs. Brown's, \$25; and Mrs. Wisser's, at Fort Winfield Scott, \$287.63. The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California sent \$5.

For the benefit of those of the Artillery who are so far distant that they have no personal knowledge of the use of the funds collected, it is added that the treasurer of the Artillery Branch, after deducting cost of exchange and postage, has sent this year to Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, the treasurer of the entire Society, \$3,350.15. This amount, together with the money received from other branches of the Society, is in charge of the treasurer, Mr. Agnew, and is used for the relief of the beneficiaries of the Society. To the extent of the available money, relief is provided for dependent widows and orphans. Employment is secured for the widows when such employment is possible and the education of Army children is supervised. There are no salaried officials. The money goes directly from those who give to those who are so much in need, and for whom the money was given, the dependent widows and orphans of the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States.

In order to facilitate the work of the sections, the following by-laws for the Artillery Branch have been formulated:

Article I.—There shall be a president, secretary and treasurer of each section.

Article II.—Sec. 1. Two meetings of the section shall be held annually. Sec. 2. The president shall preside

and direct the affairs of the section. In her absence or inability to act, the duties of the office shall be exercised by the secretary or treasurer.

Article III.—The annual dues of \$1 shall be payable on Feb. 1 at the post where members are located.

ADVANTAGES OF JOINT MANEUVERS.

Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, commanding the 1st Brigade of New Jersey National Guard, is enthusiastic over the advantages of joint maneuvers, and in speaking of the lessons learned by his command in the Connecticut maneuvers in 1912, makes the following interesting comment in an official report. "To my mind," says General Hine, "it is just as necessary for troops, both officers and men, to be taught what not to do, as well as what to do, when participating in maneuver exercises, looking to field efficiency, and my troops in Connecticut learned by experience some things they should not do, and probably never will again. First: The overloading of wagon trains with unnecessary tentage and field equipment, such as field ranges and heavy conical tents, governed, of course, by the climate and season of the year, condition of the roads and supposed length of service, but always with sufficient horse or mule power to transport the equipment on any roads or highways over which they may be directed to move. We learned the absolute fallacy of lumbering our wagons up with the heavy and cumbersome regulation field range, that an iron grate over a trench in the ground is efficient and adequate, and that heavy pyramidal tentage is a burden and altogether unnecessary in the summer season.

"Then again, the troops learned much of the practical and tactical methods of entering an engagement, either on the offensive or defensive position, the advantages of deployments and entrenching, method of advancing under fire, fire discipline and control, duties of outposts, guards, information that cannot possibly be acquired in home station armories.

"My belief is such that joint maneuvers contribute in the largest possible degree to the better efficiency of the citizen soldier, and if the government hopes to make use of them in any future time, in case of invasion, or necessity, the maneuver exercises should be encouraged, and by all means continued and adopted as an annual and obligatory period of military instruction to what is known and recognized as the Organized Militia of the country.

"I also desire to add my indorsement and official recognition of the advantages and benefits my brigade troops have acquired through the instruction they have received during the tenure of office of Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., U.S.A., military instructor of the state, ever conspicuous in our recent tour of duty, and encourage the continuance of the policy of having National Guard officers instructed in their duties by competent officers of the Regular Army."

CAPTAIN SIMS ON FIRE CONTROL.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., writes to the New York Times from the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., May 15, in regard to the Washington despatches reporting the theft of "duplicate sets of battle fire control plans" for the new battleship Pennsylvania. Secretary Daniels stated that the plans were of no particular value, but the Washington newspaper correspondents insisted that the Department was seeking to minimize the importance of the theft; that important fire control apparatus was contained in the drawings, of special value in the eyes of a naval expert, being "the brain and nerves of the fighting organism"; that such knowledge in the hands of the enemy's experts "would be fatal in almost any fight where the Pennsylvania might meet a vessel of anywhere near equal fighting power"; that "marksman with such information would be able quickly to direct a shot that would disable the ship and make it impossible to direct her fire." Of this Captain Sims says:

"Judging from my experience of over six years as Inspector of Target Practice in helping to develop the brain and nerves of the fighting organism, and two years in command of a battleship, I do not hesitate to say that the sensational assertions indicated contain more errors to the square inch than I have ever before seen crowded into an equal space; for no matter how complete were the plans of the fire control wiring they would be, as Mr. Daniels states, of practically no value to an enemy. They might be of possible use in saving trouble in making out similar details for himself, but that they would in any sense aid an enemy in battle against the ship is wholly absurd, and for the following very simple reasons:

"1. As a matter of ordinary every-day common sense, there are no wholly essential fire-control instruments or wiring in any battleships in the world that are not below the protective deck, under water, and behind very heavy armor.

"2. All the exposed wires on the masts and elsewhere are aids to fire control, but are in no sense essential. They are for the purpose of facilitating and accelerating the transmission of orders, which orders can, however, be sent with nearly equal efficiency without them.

"3. The wires necessarily extend nearly the entire length of the vessel, so that there can be no special vital point for the enemy to attack.

"4. There are not, and never can be, marksman possessing such supernatural powers as to 'be able [with such information] quickly to direct a shot that would disable a ship and make it impossible for her to direct her fire.'

"5. Even supposing the marksman to be entirely accurate in their aiming, and the fire-control officers to be equally accurate in their estimates of the distance, the speed and course of the enemy, the effect of wind, etc., there are no guns (including the powder, shell, rigidity of mount, accuracy of sights, etc.) capable of performing such a miracle of precision in shooting at battle ranges, that is, at distances of from five to six statute miles.

"The fire control wiring is in no proper sense the brain and nerves of the fighting organism. There is no part of it that can perform any of the functions of a brain. That is performed by the gray matter in the heads of the various officers concerned. The apparatus and the wiring are the tools they work with; and the public may rest assured that ships are not deliberately designed to have any essential part of these appliances hanging overboard. We are paying about \$400 per ton for armor for the special purpose of protecting just such vital implements.

"An inspection of the plans would simply show the kind of tools we work with, but without a knowledge of how they were used they would not be very intelligible. But even if the enemy were in possession of this knowledge as to their use, it would not diminish in any degree the fighting power of our ship. The very worst that

could result would be that the enemy might try to imitate our implements (assuming that he did not have better ones of his own), and thus be on equal terms in this respect—provided, of course, he were equally well trained.

"Generally speaking, the fire control apparatus in all navies is sufficiently well known. Nearly all the systems are articles of commerce. Such tangible objects cannot long be kept secret. Moreover, secrecy in respect of them is of little value at best. The only matters pertaining to battle efficiency of which secrecy is highly important are contained in the heads of our officers, that is, our methods of gunnery training, of controlling gun fire in action, of the results we are achieving, etc.; and these, to the frequently expressed and utter astonishment of foreign officers, are very fully explained in numerous articles that have been, and still are, appearing in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute.

"In so far as concerns the disappearance of the plans in question, we may safely conclude that it will be wise to proceed with the building of the Pennsylvania.

"Probably the man who took the plans did not do so because he knew they would be useful to an enemy, but because they were stamped with the omnipresent word 'Confidential.' The function of this word is to screen vital information from the enemy, but the result of its use is more often to keep essential information from our own Service. The word is, however, of the greatest use to naval and military attachés. Once upon a time one of the former came into my office and asked me to give him something to send to his government. I passed him out a report that had been printed for general circulation. He said: 'This is of no use to me; can't you stamp it "Confidential"?' I did so, and he went away happy, saying: 'They'll think I'm a hell of a fellow.'

SPRING RACE MEETING AT PIPING ROCK.

The board of directors of the Piping Rock Racing Association, of which Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is chairman, announces that the success of the inaugural meeting and the liberal support which it received from those who love racing for its own sake, have prompted the directors to arrange for a spring meeting as well as for a repetition of the fall meeting. The policy of the Association will be to confine the racing at Piping Rock each year to these two meetings of three days each and to secure the best possible racing for those meetings. The following dates for the spring meeting have been approved by the Jockey Club and by the hunts committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association: Thursday, June 5, Saturday, June 7, Monday, June 9. In order to avoid conflict with the Piping Rock meeting, racing at Belmont Park will be suspended for these days. There will be seven races each day with the post call for the opening race at a quarter before three o'clock. Most of the purses and plate for the meeting have been presented by friends of racing in this country and Canada. The first races for the purse of \$30,000 by the fifty thoroughbred yearlings which were purchased by subscription and distributed by lot last fall will occur at the spring meeting and the final races will be run at the fall meeting. Piping Rock is about twenty-seven miles from New York by road.

Among the events to be decided at the spring meeting are: Whitney Memorial Steeplechase Handicap. For four-year-olds and upward, \$3,000 added, offered by Mr. Harry Payne Whitney with plate. Subscription races, for two-year-olds confined to subscribers for the fifty thoroughbred yearlings distributed last fall. Elimination trial. First Division. Purse \$2,500. Second Division. Purse \$2,500. Consolation. Purse \$2,500. Final. Purse \$10,000. Handicap. For three-year-olds and up. Purse \$1,500. Plate \$200. Sporting Plate. Private sweepstakes for two-year-olds. \$1,000 added, from the owners' fund. Plate \$200. Chamber Plate. For Galloways. Purse \$300, offered by Mrs. Lathrop Brown, plate presented by Mr. Allan Pinkerton. Orange County Plate. Steeplechase. Purse \$600, offered by Messrs. Robert L. and Peter G. Gerry. Plate presented by Mr. Jay F. Carlisle. Cooperstown Plate. Handicap steeplechase. Purse \$1,000, offered by Mr. F. Ambrose Clark. Plate presented by the Association. Broad Hollow Plate. Hacks, hunters and Army horses. Purse \$600, offered by Messrs. F. R. and Thomas Hitchcock. Plate presented by Mr. M. J. Cromwell to the rider of the winner. Suffolk Plate. Flat race. Gentlemen riders. Purse \$600, offered by Mr. Charles R. Fleischmann. Plate presented by Mr. Philip Stevenson to the rider of the winner. Ramapo Plate. For three-year-olds. Purse \$1,000, offered by Mr. Charles Kohler. Plate value \$250. Harvester Plate. Steeplechase for hunters. Purse \$500, offered by Mr. C. K. G. Billings. Plate value \$200. American Eclipse Plate. Hacks, hunters and Army horses. Purse \$500 and plate. Roslyn Plate. For Galloways. Purse \$300, offered by Mr. H. W. Sage. Plate presented by Mr. W. M. Manly. National Plate. Steeplechase for Army horses. Purse \$300, offered by Mr. C. A. Coffin. Plate presented by Mr. Bartlett McLennan. Glen Cove Plate. Steeplechase. Purse \$800. Plate value \$150. Buckram Plate. Steeplechase. Purse \$600. Plate presented by Mr. David Dows. Brookville Plate. Flat Race. Gentlemen riders. Purse \$500. Plate presented by Mr. Paul D. Cravath. Polo Scramble. Gentlemen riders. Private sweepstakes, confined to subscribers to fifteen polo ponies purchased by a committee and distributed by lot. \$250 added.

LIVERMORE'S CIVIL WAR HISTORY.

It is unfortunate that the death of John C. Ropes twelve years ago prevented his completing his admirably planned account of our Civil War, and it is altogether fortunate that the continuation and completion of his work should have been entrusted to the able hands of Col. William Roscoe Livermore, C.E., U.S.A., retired. Colonel Livermore was in intimate association with Mr. Ropes and as his neighbor had an opportunity to discuss with him his work in all of its stages. He is thus able to carry it on to conclusion with an intelligent idea of the plan and the opinions of Mr. Ropes. The two volumes published during the lifetime of Mr. Ropes, constituting Parts I. and II. of the work, covered the operations of 1861 and 1862, with the exception of certain campaigns in the Mississippi Valley. To these volumes Colonel Livermore has added two others, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, which constitute Part III. The first volume prepared by Colonel Livermore covers Chancellorsville, operations against Vicksburg, etc.; the second Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Tullahoma and Gettysburg, bringing the narrative down to July 10, 1863, including

the operations on the Mississippi from April, 1862. The narrative has been based, as far as possible, on the official record, the author consulting also the numerous publications relating to the Civil War, especially upon matters in which the writers had personal experience. Eighty-one of these are mentioned. Colonel Livermore has also carefully examined the principal battlefields and obtained much interesting information from those in charge of them.

Philosophizing upon the subject of war in his introduction Colonel Livermore says: "Nearly half a century has passed since the battle of Gettysburg; twenty-four centuries since the battle of Marathon. In many respects the art of war has changed more from Gettysburg to the present time than from Marathon to Gettysburg. To study the dispositions and movements of Gettysburg with a view to copying them now might prove to be a fatal error. To draw up an army of 85,000 men on open ground in a line three or four miles in length with an average depth of nine or ten solid ranks, and in the presence of a hostile army of nearly equal strength, would be to deliver it over to captivity or slaughter. The human factors, however, have not changed, and even the forms are not so different as the dimensions." Colonel Livermore believes that a vigorous advance of Meade's Army after Gettysburg, reinforced as it might have been and should have been, from the garrisons of Washington and Baltimore, from the Ohio River, the Peninsula, and, if required, from all other fields of operations would have resulted in the taking of Richmond and the ending of the war then and there.

TWO FAMOUS SEA FIGHTERS.

While one may, in view of the many interesting books recently published on Lord Nelson, doubt the accuracy of the publisher's announcement that "no other living writer knows so much about Nelson as E. Hallam Moorhouse," still there is no denying that in "Nelson in England" that woman student of the life of England's greatest naval hero has given to the public a work that is eminently interesting. Scouring the Nelson country, she has picked up at all sorts of unexpected corners the local lore and tradition concerning the hero of Trafalgar. The effort of the author, in which she happily succeeds, is to give a view of Nelson as a lover of the trees and meadows of his home land as well as a roamer of the seas. She says: "The mythic Nelson, ever brandishing a relentless sword, is not half so lovable a person as the real Nelson, who was happy not only in boarding a Spanish First-Rate, but in planting roses in his father's retired garden plot at Burnham Thorpe far from all the stirrings of the world. The rural life, upbringing, and home tradition were always with him. All the glamor of foreign service, of adulation such as few men ever receive, of Mediterranean sun and glowing beauty, never really extinguished Burnham Thorpe in his faithful mind. He would remember the time of the Burnham hay crop, and of the village fair even amid his chase of the French fleet or on entering into his last battle. And in his earlier letters from the Mediterranean, before his troubled star had risen upon him after the battle of the Nile, constant are his references to that modest dream of his otherwise ambitious life, a 'small but neat cottage.'"

An interesting happening marked Nelson's examination for lieutenant in April, 1777, six years after his entering the Navy, and when he was nineteen years old. At the head of the examining board sat his uncle, Captain Suckling, who had purposely concealed his relationship from the other captain. Young Nelson at first was somewhat nervous, but soon threw off his confusion and answered so well and ably that he passed with honors. His uncle then admitted the relationship to the board who asked why they had not been told sooner. "No," said Captain Suckling, "I did not wish the younger to be favored. I felt convinced that he would pass a good examination, and you see, gentlemen, that I have not been disappointed." One of the first duties of Lieutenant Nelson was at the rendezvous for pressed men near the Tower, an unpleasant duty to his always sympathetic nature, which was rendered doubly trying by his being in a very weak and wretched state of health. While on duty near the Tower one cold night he fainted dead away, and a comrade had to carry him on his back to the rendezvous, where he was an alarmingly long time in returning to consciousness. Nelson's life contains pictures so poignant and so brilliant that this little one of the young unknown lieutenant fainting from cold and weakness on Tower Hill is generally overlooked.

A Danish gentleman who visited Nelson during his last shore leave, a few months before he put to sea on his fatal but glorious cruise after the French fleet in 1805, thus described the great sailor: "Lord Nelson was of middle stature, a thin body, and apparently of delicate constitution. The lines of his face were hard, but the penetration of his eye threw a kind of light upon his countenance which tempered its severity. His aspect commanded the utmost veneration, especially when he looked upwards." He was then forty-six years old. Nelson possessed traits of egotism and vanity that affected unfavorably the opinion of those who did not have the chance to see the other side of his nature. The Duke of Wellington, yet to achieve his great fame, met Nelson once in the colonial office. Nelson, according to Wellington's own recital of the circumstances years after, did not know who Wellington was, and at once began to talk to him "in a style so vain and silly as to surprise and almost to disgust me." Suddenly leaving Wellington, Nelson went out of the door and when he came back was a changed man both in matter and manner. "The Charlatan style had disappeared, and he talked of affairs of state with good sense." The Iron Duke always thought that on leaving the room Nelson had learned from the doorkeeper who Wellington was and immediately decided to change his tone. The book, which is illustrated with many scenes of Nelson's boyhood days is from the press of E. P. Dutton and Company, New York.

Mrs. de Koven seeks to show that Jones and Nelson were strikingly alike in their characteristic sailor qualities. Both were quick to resent an offense and as quick to forgive. In the rapture of strife Jones, like Nelson, was "gay in demeanor and ideal in command." In idleness he was taciturn, falling, like Nelson, into uncontrollable discomfort and ill health. If Jones's desire for fame was infinite, so, to quote Lord Rodstock, "a continual thirst for glory was raging within Nelson." If apparently boastful, in no case were their personal deserts even in the least exaggerated. To the worship of love

and glory, like the knights of an earlier day, they were both "dedicated."

A brief life of Nelson by Geoffrey Callender, B.A., R.N. College, is published by Longmans, Green and Company, London. Its frontispiece is a portrait of Nelson in 1797.

With ten biographies of John Paul Jones already in print it would seem to be hazardous to venture on another, but in her two volume "Life and Letters of John Paul Jones" (Charles Scribner's Sons) Mrs. Reginald de Koven appears to have had the advantage of new material, and she has used it, with what was already known, to make a very readable and interesting biography of the famous naval hero. An exhaustive examination of government archives, here and abroad, and public and private libraries, has brought to light much new material. Hitherto unpublished facts concerning the obscure period of Jones's life before the Revolution have been found in personal letters. "A conscientious effort," says Mrs. de Koven, "has been made by the minute examination of all discoverable documents and a careful correlation of the information thus obtained, in connection with the records of contemporaneous history, to elucidate the hitherto obscure and misunderstood periods and aspects of the career of Paul Jones, and thereby to present a final and truthful estimate of his life and character." Now that, thanks to the patriotic energy and intelligence of Gen. Horace Porter, the remains of Paul Jones rest under the sarcophagus at Annapolis, it is fitting that such a monument should be erected to his memory as that found in these handsome volumes of Mrs. de Koven. "In 1775," said Jones, summing up his career, "Paul Jones armed and embarked in the first American ship of war. In the Revolution he had twenty-three battles and solemn recontres by sea, made seven descents on Britain and her colonies, took of her navy two ships of equal and two of superior force, many store ships and others, constrained her to fortify her ports, suffer the Irish volunteers, desist from the cruel burning in America and exchange as prisoners of war the American citizens taken on the ocean and cast into the prisons of England as traitors, pirates and felons." In the language of Congress: "He hath made the flag of America respected among the flags of other nations." We observe that Mrs. de Koven falls into the error common to the biographers of Paul Jones with reference to the 74-gun frigate *America*. This error was corrected by Dr. William B. Meany, of Washington, in an article appearing in our issue of April 13, 1912, page 1012. In the resolution of Congress of June 23, 1781, quoted by Dr. Meany in his article, the name "Alliance" is a misprint for "America." This error was corrected in the paper of June 20, page 1040.

PANAMA CANAL NOTES.

Philippe Bunau-Varilla has just published in Paris a volume entitled "Panama: Its Creation, Destruction and Resurrection," in which he seeks to show that in twenty or twenty-five years, or perhaps fifteen, the canal will no longer be workable and that the only preventive of that unfortunate situation is to turn the waterway into a sea-level canal. His reasons for believing all this are that ships are expanding so in size that soon the locks will be too small, that the dangers to which the Gatun Dam is exposed menace the destruction of the canal, that the canal will lack water through the escape of the impounded water through fissures in the banks, and, lastly, that the waterway will attract so large a traffic that the lock type will prove too small. In this last argument the author comes into conflict with the opinions of German canal experts who are now airing their views. One of these in a Berlin magazine says that the canal will already be antiquated by the time it is opened as the locks will be too small, and that the future is brighter for the Suez than for the Panama Canal, which would indicate that the German writer does not agree with Bunau-Varilla that traffic is going to swamp the Panama waterway. The German writer compares the Panama locks with those of the new Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the latter having a length of 330 meters against 305 for Panama, a breadth of 45 against 33.53, and depth of 13.77 against 12.5. Bunau-Varilla says there was no American plot at the time of the Panama revolution, and that from the first President Roosevelt abstained from anything resembling collusion. "Colombia may brandish her rights of title over the Isthmus, but her case was that of Shylock, claiming a pound of flesh. Shylock's rights were unquestionable, but it was impossible for him to support his claim. It is the same thing with Colombia's title to Panama." Bunau-Varilla was the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Panama who negotiated the convention with the United States Nov. 18, 1903.

The amount being expended at various ports of the world in preparation for the opening of the Panama Canal is estimated at \$1,000,000,000, the movement being universal. Along the Pacific coast, Los Angeles is proposing to spend \$10,000,000, San Francisco \$9,000,000 and Seattle \$20,000,000. Chili has authorized a loan of \$20,000,000 for port improvements at Valparaiso and San Antonio. On the Atlantic side, Montreal has spent \$17,000,000 and is planning great extensions. Halifax is discussing the outlay of at least \$30,000,000 for port improvements. Boston is starting on great port improvements of an outlay of \$9,000,000. New Orleans is planning a cotton warehouse necessitating the expenditure of possibly \$6,000,000. London proposes to spend on improvements on the Thames \$70,000,000, Havre is paying \$20,000,000 on port improvements and Bologne \$6,000,000. These are the figures given by the Mexican Mining Journal. It is not to be inferred, of course, that all these expenditures are the direct result of the completing of the Panama Canal, but there is no doubt that the approaching completion of this new waterway has given great impulse to the improvement of harbors and waterways.

There is a general impression that the work of constructing the canal began in 1904, whereas it was not till 1907 that excavating was actually and systematically begun. The transfer of the French Canal property to the United States took place on May 4, 1904, and it has been the custom to date the building of the canal from that date, but as a matter of fact the first three years succeeding this transfer were devoted to the sanitation of the isthmus, to assembling a working force and providing them with quarters and places of subsistence, and in various other ways preparing for the real work of construction. The beginning on May 4 of the tenth year since the United States took charge found the concrete works in the locks advanced to the point where its termination could be clearly pre-figured; work was in

progress on all of the forty-six lock gates and their erection was over ninety per cent. completed; installation of the lock machinery was well under way; the removal of all original excavation from the canal prism, both wet and dry, was a matter only of months, and plans for most of the auxiliary features connected with the operation of the finished canal had been decided upon, and the work on some of them, as well as on terminal facilities, had been begun. According to present plans, Gatun Lake, now practically stationary at about forty-nine feet, will be allowed to fill after July 1, until it has reached its normal level of eighty-five feet, which event, in case there is a season of average rainfall, is expected to take place about Dec. 1. The rise in the lake level will probably flood Culebra Cut shortly after Oct. 1, causing a suspension of steam-shovel operations near that date. The work of removing the two remaining villages that will be cut off by the filling of Gatun Lake—Gorgona and Matachin—will probably be completed early in September. That the Army Engineers have been wise in not setting any fixed date for the formal opening of the canal has been demonstrated by the slides in the Culebra Cut, which, as the work has neared completion, have become more aggravating in their frequency and size. Of the 6,600,000 cubic yards to be removed from the cut on May 1, only 1,500,000 yards came under the head of the original excavation, the rest having been contributed by slides. It has been estimated that fully twenty per cent of the excavation has been due to slides, which have been so active of late than in February, 1913, 5,600,000 cubic yards were added to the total estimate for the cut.

The waters of the Pacific Ocean were let into the Panama Canal on May 18. A blast of 32,750 pounds of dynamite was shot, demolishing the dike to the south of the Miraflores Locks and allowing the water to flow into an extensive section in which excavations have practically been completed.

That Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and chief engineer of the canal, is not a late riser may be inferred from this notice which appeared in a recent issue of the Canal Record: "Employees having business with the chairman may call at his office between 7:30 and 10:30 o'clock each Sunday morning." If Colonel Goethals arises so early on the day of rest the natural question is at what hour he gets to work on week days. It is not surprising that the work on the canal is proceeding at such a rate when the directing head does not permit official pre-eminence to lure him into taking his ease.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The natural evolution in naval armaments and the much discussed difference in the fighting value of Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts give special importance to the results of the British gunlayers' competitions for 1912. In 1912 the total number of rounds fired with the 13.5-inch gun was 126, and 58.0 per cent. of hits were made; while the later pattern of 12-inch guns fired 607 rounds and obtained a 55.02 percentage of hits. The earlier pattern of 12-inch—mainly mounted in pre-Dreadnought ships—fired 141 shots, but obtained only a 35.5 percentage of hits. The twin-gun turrets of the 9.2-inch fired 104 and made 45.2 hits; while the guns in the 9.2-inch single turrets fired 403 rounds and made 55.3 hits. The 6-inch quick-firer fired 231 rounds and made as many as 63.6 hits—which is the best of all the weapons—and the 4.7-inch made 38.6 hits out of 231 rounds. The 4.7-inch Q.F. fired 396 rounds and got a percentage of 38.6, while the 4-inch Q.F. fired 678 rounds and obtained 42.04 percentage of hits, and the 4-inch B.L. guns, which is the smallest of what are known as heavy guns, made 38.5 per cent. of hits out of 1,412 shots fired at the target. It will thus be seen that, although the 13.5-inch gun ships are so low on the list, this weapon more than held its own with the 12-inch guns, although it did not come up to the high standard which it was hoped would be reached. It was the small guns on the 13.5-inch gun ships that gave them so low a place on the list. One of the most gratifying features of the 1912 shooting is the evidence that is shown of the marked advance in individual scores. The Dreadnoughts were much lower down in the list than it was thought they would be, yet there were some fine scores made by the big ships.

The Italian Dreadnought Dante Alighieri is credited as the first three-gun turreted ship in the history of naval architecture, and is also the first all-big-gun ship to be launched by a Mediterranean Power, which is taken by some students of international politics as a presage that the Mediterranean is destined to occupy a still larger field in the future, despite the completion of the Panama Canal and the development of trade in the Pacific Ocean. Confusion in nomenclature arises from the practice of some of our contemporaries of designating such ships as "triple turreted," the impression conveyed by this term being that the ship has just three turrets, whereas "triple" refers solely to the number of guns. The lines of this Italian Dreadnought are much finer than those of other ships of her class, due to the desire of the Italian designers to combine the battleships and the battle cruiser. No distinction, according to Percival A. Hislam, who writes in the Scientific American, is made by the Italians between the two classes, both being called "nave da battaglia." The Dante has a displacement of 19,400 tons, and for main armament carries twelve 12-inch 46-caliber guns in four center-line turrets. The Viribus Unitis, of the Austrian navy, is another three-gun turret ship, but she took the water after the Dante, which was laid down at Castellamare in 1909 and launched in 1910. Both these ships have completed their trials, and the report is that the three-gun turret justified all the expectations of the designers. In the U.S.S. Pennsylvania there will be three 14-inch guns in each of four turrets.

That vessels of the pre-Dreadnought period that are of little use from a gunnery point of view may be of service in making torpedo work more effective is the contention of a writer in the Quarterly Review of London, coincidentally with the admission of the First Lord of the Admiralty that the value of the torpedoboat destroyer is declining, as its functions are being performed by other ships. The magazinist shows that the newest torpedoes have an effective range equal to or exceeding that of the biggest guns in use, and that by converting the older battleships into torpedo ships tubes might be installed below the protective decks, while the gun turrets could be removed. Captain Kerr, R.N., now commanding H.M.S. Hercules, having stated that a foreign Power has a torpedo with an effective range of 12,000 yards, the question is agitated in England whether the torpedo-tubes in battleships should not be

increased. The Japanese are to equip each of their four new battle cruisers with eight tubes, while the French are providing for six tubes in the battleships they are laying down this year. Germany has equipped all her Dreadnoughts with five or six tubes, but England and the United States are content to get along with two or three tubes in each ship. The Quarterly Review writer agrees with Mr. Churchill, the First Lord, that the primary purpose of the destroyer is to clear the seas of an enemy's torpedo craft and its secondary purpose to attack the enemy's battle fleet by means of the torpedo, but both these objects can be attained by the light cruisers on the one hand and by the submarine on the other.

During the course of the debate on the naval budget in the French Senate May 20 Pierre Baudin, Minister of Marine, spoke in glowing terms of the remarkable progress in the development of France's naval strength. The Marine Department, he said, had gained three years already on the time scheduled for carrying out the government's program. Four more ships would be laid down in October, and the work would be continued at the same rate in 1914.

Seven sailors were drowned at Helgoland May 5 by the capsizing in a heavy sea of a salvage boat. The sailors were working at the wreck of torpedo boat S 178, of the German navy, lost with seventy-one lives on March 5, after it had been cut in two by the cruiser York.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why the necessity for such a rigid physical examination for Guardsmen? The Guard will never be used except in an emergency, and when that time comes you can't be so particular—it will be a case of supply and demand. During the Civil War, when they needed men badly, they weren't so particular; in fact, in most cases there was no physical examination at all. If men, not perfectly sound in every way, will answer the purpose when you really need men for war, why be so "all-fired" particular, when you only need them as dummies for practice?

The Guard is now in nearly as bad a fix for the want of men, as the Army was in '63; to preserve the Guard, and keep a nucleus of men, that arms, clothing and equipment may be distributed, and upon which an army may hastily be built and equipped, that officers may be partially educated and given some little practice (staff departments, too), it is necessary that the bars be let down a little. You may say that this kind of a soldier in war makes a big pension list, that he is even an encumbrance to himself; but I think that this does not prove out, except on paper. When we war, we war to win; regardless of cost. In wars to come, it is conceded that they will require, to win, more brains and less "strong backs." When war comes, we will not be so particular that we get physically perfect men, just so they are men; men, a preponderance of men with guns in their hands, and men, hands and guns on the firing line; let's not be so strictly particular now.

As regards the cost—the dollars and cents of it—if the big huskies, the strong backs, the physically perfect, will not enlist in the Guard now (which the majority of them refuse to do), so that one of them may do what is now requiring two physically near-fit to do, then let the fit and the totally unfit stand the cost, pay the bills. Only a Guard company commander realizes the difficulties under which he labors; with the antagonism shown on every hand, by everyone, company, society and corporation. I sometimes honestly believe that the Guard question should be put right squarely up to the "people"—and if it is not worth supporting and supporting right, by word, action and pocket book, to disband it—throw it out, obliterate it; take the money that is now being put into it, half-heartedly, begrudgingly, and pay it into the treasury of some big country (England, France or Germany) and have them issue a policy on our country's life. If we can't run a mutual insurance company of our own, that will give us the protection and safety that we surely need, then let us protect ourselves by taking out insurance in some other company.

As to company commanders, with what is expected of them, and the little encouragement that they get, it is a wonder, it is a big wonder, that we have any Guard at all, and it is surprising that it is as good as it is. It is, true, sure-enough, honest-to-goodness, patriotism and love of the Service that makes a company commander stick; and only good ones stick; the others drop out, or are dropped out, after about one camp. The United States treats the Guard "white," but the individual states, only partially so, each state will build big armories; but everyone knows that they are not really and truly built for the Guard. The Guard is used only as an excuse for some politician to get a little money spent in his district. Armories and pay for actual service are what the state gives you, and stops right there, expecting that, and nothing more, to keep the ranks filled and the enthusiasm up; but it is not enough.

It is not pay that we want so much; it is not armories that we need so much, as it is a kind word, an occasional pat on the back, an appreciation of our honest, unmercenary efforts. Appreciate us, recognize us, heartily and honestly encourage us, and we will build our own armories, work for nothing (pay bills are talked of for the sole purpose of securing enlistments), simply because we love to and it gives us pleasure to do so. We will have good Guards when the states have each at least three places for encampments, and do not let any command camp in the same place two seasons in succession. We will have good Guards when the state withholds incorporation papers from any organization that refuses to let its members join the Guard or discriminates against the same in any manner. We will have good Guards that will meet any and all physical requirements when the state demands that all applicants for state jobs show an honorable discharge from some Guard, the U.S. Army or the U.S. Volunteers, with a character of "good" or better on it. We will have good Guards when the politicians are not criticized for fostering the Guard spirit; when the lawmakers do something for the Guard for ulterior purposes. We will have good Guards when the millennium comes; when there will be absolutely no need for the Guard, and consequently no possibility of the Guard being called out; then is when all the physically perfect, the physically fit, will be trampling under foot the physically near-fit in their endeavor to enlist, and be asking for and receiving all that the Guard really is begging for to-day.

But for the present and while things remain as they are now, and while the company commander cannot get re-

cruits meeting the physical requirements, let him enlist the best that he can; let him be the sole judge in the matter; he it is who is held responsible for the company any way; don't let us prescribe things impossible for him.

KILBURN.

PUNISHING THOSE WHO DO THINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Most all intelligent officers realize that the so-called Manchu Law is a good one, but our General Staff now declares that the ruling of 1911 to the effect that all officers of all Service schools must return after graduation to their companies for two years will be enforced. This is a still more stringent application of the "duty with companies" craze which seems to have enveloped our Army during the past two years. Still more strange is the fact that this rule, decision, or whatever you may call it, dates from 1911, but no one seems to have cared much about it until just now.

The recent order detailing several officers from the Staff College for duty at the School of the Line as instructors next year was evidently made before the original 1911 proclamation was unearthed, but it stands nevertheless, and the poor Army will go without several captains for a while longer.

Now, this ruling is all very well for officers of the Staff College and the School of the Line, but its application to the graduates of the Army Signal School is unwise. These officers have been trained, not for the Army as a whole, but for a particular and difficult technical part of the Army—the Signal Corps. Now they will be returned to their regiments to vegetate and forget what they were taught at Leavenworth. In the meantime, officers must be had to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps. Where shall they come from? Manifestly from officers who are not graduates of the Signal School during the past two years, and from those who are not Manchus. It is seen that the available list is narrowed down to a few officers who happen to be available after all the restrictions are eliminated.

It is safe to say that not one of the present class at the Signal School, excepting one Signal Corps officer, will desire a detail in the Signal Corps at the end of the two years should his wishes in the matter be consulted. Most of these officers are away from troops for the first time and regard this restriction as arbitrary. It certainly has not held before even if it was announced in 1911.

KILOWATT.

A SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The writer believes that war is an absurdity, a madness, a crime. He knows that it is the molder of history. No nation has been permitted to develop the arts of peace until it has acquired a sufficient mastery of those of war.

The Panama Canal, undefended and without the support of a sufficient fleet, is not a source of strength, but a menace and an inducement to aggression. It is madness to first create a priceless strategical and commercial position and then leave it unguarded. Its possession by the Japanese would make them almost as formidable in the West as they are now in the Orient. They have now the command of the Pacific and can take the isthmus almost at will. The temptation is great; let it be not permitted to become irresistible. Peace societies, engendered by a humanitarianism too sensitive to be sagacious and nourished by a conscience fund derived from the tariff, grow daily in number and in ability to disarm intended victims, and to mask the purposes of the aggressor. America is no longer isolated and is vulnerable not at the hands of Japan alone. Why permit the self-deluded enemies of our existence, the unconscious allies of our foes, to delude without rebuke a too credulous generation.

Let those Americans who abhor war, but acknowledge facts, organize in turn and form a society for national defense. Let that society spread the truth, proclaim the danger and demand that the nation be furnished with an armament sufficient for its defense. Let us organize in our turn, and when the day of honied words is ended and that of deeds and battle opens, we will not be lambs in the slaughter pens. Besides, sufficient preparation for war will probably prevent one. Cease telling our people the wickedness of their provoking war, they know that now; teach them the dangers and the horrors resulting from an inability to defend themselves against the war forced upon them by others.

CASSANDRA.

IS THE HAGUE A FIT TRIBUNAL?

The World Peace Foundation,
40 Mt. Vernon street, Boston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your editorial query "Is The Hague a Fit Tribunal?" is very satisfactorily answered in your own comment, but the question brings up the larger one, which you do not discuss, of the conventional limits put upon the Hague Court by the conferences which constituted it and by the general rules of international law. At the outset it should be clearly understood that, in the case of an arbitral court, jurisdiction is not strictly confined as in a municipal court, and that it consequently follows that two disputants, by agreement, can put almost any case before such a court, whether or not its facts fall within the technical limits of the court's jurisdiction. The North Atlantic fisheries dispute was generally accepted to be one touching the vital interests of both parties—not from its character, but from its long standing and the wide ramifications of the affair into the diplomatic history of the two disputants. Yet both countries by agreement submitted it, and got it settled by arbitration. That, of course, was a sensible thing to do, but it was essentially mutual friendliness that effected the result. If either country had desired to stand pat for the technical limitations of the conventions, the case could never have come to trial.

In respect to the Japanese alien question, there are two technical points involved. One is Japan's rights and privileges under treaty. The other is the American attitude toward Mongolian immigration. It is one of the undisputed perquisites of a sovereign nation that it has absolute control over its territory and the population thereof; though treaty engagements naturally cast a servitude on that absolute right and its full exercise

would never be practical. But so far as generic rights go any sovereign nation could exclude people with red heads, hazel eyes, feet that would not fill a No. 6 shoe, etc. No nation would be so foolish or egotistic, not even Japan, which is blessed with a considerable amount of self-esteem, as to question that absolute right before a court of arbitration. What is obtainable by Japan through diplomatic argument or trading is a different matter, and any advantage so secured would be a specific, not a general, advantage.

Japan's rights and privileges under treaty constitute such a specific advantage, and there evolves the question that might be arbitrated. The question that might go before a court would be simply whether or not an act of omission or commission on the part of one party to the treaty constituted a violation of the terms of that document. Any arbitration would take the form of examining the execution of a contract, and would not involve the larger rights of the parties, unless these were specifically included by agreement. In that case, consideration of those larger questions would be confined to the terms under which they were submitted. But it would take a lot of arguing on the part of Japan or much concession on the part of the United States to submit those questions at all.

Those larger questions, the "peculiar conditions created by Oriental immigration," can best be settled through friendly negotiation by the diplomatic channel, for that is where nations are freest to adjust their wants and desires. Japan, of course, will advance her keenest desire, the wish to be freed from the prejudice against Orientals among the Occidentals. There seems to be no possibility of that extreme being reached in the realities of racial contact, and it should be the part of wisdom to keep that fact in mind while the matter is in the public eye. Japan will naturally ask for much to save her amour propre; the United States naturally has its own interests and the opinions of its citizenship to regard, and there is no indication that a proper compromise cannot be effected diplomatically.

DENYS P. MYERS.

RIGHTS OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

New York, May 20, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Army officers that are retired are not at their own volition, but at the will of the United States Government. In most instances retirement entails a hardship, as men that have been years in the Service and have a family are all of a sudden cut off with three-quarters pay and no house rent, fuel, light, etc., allowances. This forces these men to do what they can in an entirely new field to supplement their meager pay. Generally their health is such that the few opportunities open to them for earning a little money are small. Should these men not be retired at an advanced grade and at full pay? Again, if retired Army officers are put on active duty, should they not be given the rank and pay they would have had had they not been retired? This would appear to me to be the only just solution of the problem.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICER.

A RIDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Suppose we happen to be present at a social gathering somewhere (most anywhere will do); we are presented, say, to Lieutenant Colonel Brown, U.S.A., and in about five minutes, everyone is addressing him as "Colonel."

A little later we meet Lieutenant Commander Smith, U.S.N., and in three minutes' time, everyone is calling him "Lieutenant!"

Smith is entirely too good a fellow to object, of course, but why is it?

W. K. RIDDLE, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.

THE SCHROEDERIZED HELM.

U.S. Dreadnought Jamestown, at sea in a fog. Patent log of ship ahead just under the fore-foot.

Captain: "Helm right!"

Helmsman (naturalized citizen): "Hilm roight it is, sor."

Captain (suddenly): "Right your helm!"

Helmsman: "Sure the hilm is roight now, sor."

Captain (collision dangerously imminent): "Right your helm! Damn it! Right your helm!"

Helmsman: "It's roight now, sor!"

Captain (frantically): "Right! Right! Right" (crash!!!)

"Call all hands witness punishment! Trice him up, Bos'n's mate. Give him two dozen. Trice him up!" (Is carried below shrieking violently while the ships are with difficulty pried apart).

P. B., '67.

In protesting against the weekly wash-down of barracks rooms the United Service Gazette of London says it was recently present at "one of these insane exhibitions of scrubbing and washing down every table, bed cot, barrack room floor, door, etc., on a Saturday morning. It was ridiculous to see the men's barrack rooms being swilled out with water, tables scrubbed, blankets shaken, etc., on a wretchedly wet and cold early spring morning. No sane housewife would shake her bed linen in wet weather, nor would she allow her maidservants to scrub the floors of her dwelling on very damp days. Some of our twentieth century commanding officers can take lessons in these matters from their wives or sisters, if they cannot create within their battalions some more satisfactory system of keeping the barrack rooms in good order. The wonder is that the medical authorities do not more frequently interfere in these cases, especially as we have had an epidemic of influenza in several of our large military stations during two or three winters past, the cause of which may be put down to these Saturday morning follies."

The zeal of the German courts in trying to prevent the disclosure of any military secrets is illustrated anew by a case just decided at Cassel, where the court sentenced a draughtsman, formerly employed in an optical goods factory that made an improved compass for use in the submarine vessels of the German navy, to two months' imprisonment for having used in a catalog some drawings of this compass, which he had made from memory, although there was no charge that he had communicated them to any foreign Power.

Pictures showing West Point at different periods give to the early pages of the 1913 Howitzer the character of a panorama of the progress of the Military Academy. This annual publication of the graduating class is fully up to the artistic and typographical standard of its predecessor, while here and there is a suggestion of cubist conceptions in the drawings and sketches. Accompanying the pictorial steps representing the development of the present collection of buildings, are historical papers describing West Point in different decades. Brig. Gen. M. M. Kimmel, C.S.A., class of 1857, writes of the "Fifties"; Major Gen. Charles King, of the class of '66, on the "Sixties"; Eugene J. Spencer, class of '82, on the "Seventies"; Major Edward M. Lewis, U.S.A., class of '86, on the "Eighties"; Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, U.S.A., class of '96, on the "Nineties," and 1st Lieut. A. W. Chilton, U.S.A., class of '07, on the last ten years. In these days of anti-hazing sentiment, oldtimers will read with interest General King's recollections of one night "when in the starlight and the dew of mid-August a future major general and two of his cronies whisked me clear out to Execution Hollow and then scurried home. It was a riotous night in camp. Every time a pebble was launched from the tent floor to the hard beaten company street the dust went fly in clouds. I hated dust and didn't mind dew, so rolled in my grimy blanket and slept sweetly for nearly two hours. till my abductors grew anxious lest the exile shouldn't return in time for reveille and so came in search. It was fun to see our commandant next morning curiously studying that long trail from "A" company street across two sentry posts, across the dusty cavalry plain until lost in the depth of the ghostly old hollow." General Kimmel tells of the absence of all athletics at the Academy in the days before the war—no baseball, no football, not even a gymnasium; but he adds with a haste that suggests a still vivid recollection, "there were plenty of drills which gave us a sufficiency of exercise." Perhaps the value of the portraits of the officers would be enhanced if they bore the names of those pictures as on pages 38, 40 and 41. Among the poetic effusions toward the end of the volume is a parody on Kipling's "The Female of the Species is More Deadly Than the Male," with especial point at this time on account of certain goings on in England. After seeing the picture on page 137 and reading that his "full dress coat is the most patient sufferer in the corps," one may well exclaim, "there's a reason." In the list of administration officers we note that the name of Lieutenant Colonel Keefer, Med. Corps, appears as "Keever."

A fatal accident occurred at Fort Moultrie, S.C., May 22, 1913, when two enlisted men of the Coast Artillery were killed and others injured by the blowing out of a breech block of a 3-inch gun during night target practice. Privates Baxter and Christian were killed, being cut in two and dying instantly. Others were hurt, Capt. Guy B. G. Hanna, it is reported, being badly wounded in the side by a fragment. Fort Moultrie is six miles from Charleston, and physicians from the city were urgently summoned. The fort is ordinarily reached by government vessel and a short line railroad, over which trains are operated only twice a day. The physicians went in automobiles. It was reported in the newspaper despatches that the breech had not been properly closed after the insertion of the charge, and that when the cap was exploded the breech was thrown back with terrific force. Fort Moultrie is garrisoned by the 16th, 17th, 144th and 145th Companies, Coast Artillery. A report on the accident was received at the War Department May 23 in the following message from Col. F. S. Strong, commanding at Fort Moultrie: "Charleston, S.C., 22, to Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D.C. Regret to report serious accident during night target practice 16th Co. at Battery Lord, Fort Moultrie, 10 p.m., this date. Breech block of gun blown out, resulting in death of Pvt. Alton McD. Baxter, nearest relative father, W. T. Baxter, Cosby, Tennessee; and Pvt. Arthur Christian, nearest relative father, William Christian, Longstreet, Ohio. Injured seriously: Capt. G. B. G. Hanna, C.A.C., and Roy Dalton, nearest relative mother, Nancy Dalton, Conway, Ky. Injured slightly: Pvt. S. Charles B. Swagarty and Lee O. Stinesprings, all 16th Co., C.A.C. Cause of accident being investigated. Strong."

The Auditor disallowed the claim of P.A. Surg. John O. Downey, U.S.N., for \$171.20 for heat and light allowance and for ten per cent. increase of pay for shore duty beyond seas. On appeal the Comptroller affirms the decision of the Auditor, saying: "The orders assigning him to duty with the Alaskan Coal Investigating Expedition detached him from all previous duty assigned to him. His services with the expedition within the line of his regular duty as an officer of the Medical Corps of the Navy were subordinate to his duties as organizer of the expedition and as the representative of the Navy Department with the expedition, for the success of which he was accountable. He was his own disbursing officer for the expedition, and as such paid himself mileage, actual expenses, and all incidental expenses connected therewith. Upon the facts as above set forth it is concluded that claimant while in Alaska was not serving at a station and is not entitled to ten per cent. increase for shore duty beyond seas as claimed. (See Cl. Comp. Dec., 837; Carden v. United States, 45 Ct. Cl. 171.) His orders assigning him to duty with the expedition having relieved him from all previous duty he was not while on duty in connection with the expedition temporarily absent from a permanent station, and not having been attached to nor on duty at a station in connection with the expedition, he is not entitled to commutation of quarters or heat and light allowances as claimed. He is not entitled to these items for the additional reason that he was furnished therewith in kind at expense of Government."

Rifle practice is primarily intended to develop the firing ability of all members of an organization, and not for the purpose of perfecting a few expert shots. The Federal funds used for target practice in any state should be used to carry out this idea. In war the enlisted man is the one who fires the rifle, and his training in its use is the main object sought. Company officers should be good rifle shots, so that, by example and by their knowledge, they may better instruct their men. In

selecting competitors for a rifle team it is suggested that some system be adopted by means of which not only will the best shots be chosen, but the maximum amount of instruction to the enlisted men be given. It is considered that the states of New Jersey and Michigan have adopted methods which are along correct lines.

The resolution introduced in the Senate on May 19 by Senator Oliver (S.J. Res. 34) for the restoration to the Military Academy of former Cadets Rossell, Weaver, Booker, Crane, Fortner, Lefebvre, Devore and Dunmore, who were dismissed for hazing, is similar to the bill passed by Congress in the winter of 1911 and promptly vetoed by President Taft. In his message of disapproval the President said: "These cadets received a fair and impartial trial in accordance with law as it existed at the time of their trial and were punished by dismissal. The Superintendent of the Military Academy, the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War are of the opinion that the enactment of this joint resolution would have a very injurious effect upon the Military Academy and would tend seriously to demoralize the discipline there. In this opinion I concur." President Taft was known to view with much leniency offenses due to the ebullience of youth, but in this instance, after the Superintendent of the Academy has expressed his belief that the rescinding of dismissal would work an injury to the institution, there would seem to be no reasons for the reintroduction of this bill outside those of personal or political pressure, the last influence which should be allowed to be operative in measures affecting the welfare of the Academies. Action on the previous bill will be found discussed in our issues of Feb. 4, 1911, page 670, and Feb. 18, 1911, page 719.

During the past winter the Navy Department sent the submarines of the D and E classes, of the Second Group of the Atlantic Flotilla, on a trip to Guantanamo, Cuba. This trip was found to be of considerable benefit to the submarines, not only in accustoming the crews to lengthy coastwise trips, but also in obtaining valuable experience with the engines and other matériel under cruising conditions. In view of this successful group operation the Department is now planning to send the other group of Atlantic submarines on a similar trip. This group (First) comprises the five vessels of the C class. It is expected that these submarines will leave Norfolk within a few days for Guantanamo, stopping at some coast port, probably Charleston, S.C., on the way. By that time the docking and repairs to these vessels, for which they were recently withdrawn from Narragansett Bay, will be completed. The tender Tonopah will return to Newport, to rejoin her regular group, and the collier Mars, together with the tender Castine, will accompany the C boats. On this trip experiments in towing these small vessels will be carried out, the experience from which it is expected will be of considerable value. The present season of the year has been selected as giving better weather for such experiments, as the vessels of this class are small.

The application of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., for retirement under the thirty years' service law has been approved by President Wilson. It is effective June 1. The following officers will be examined for promotion as the result of the vacancy: Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, acting quartermaster, to be quartermaster with rank of colonel; Major William B. Lemly, to be lieutenant colonel and acting quartermaster. Other promotions due in the Marine Corps are the following: First Lieut. L. S. Willis being examined for captaincy at Mare Island is No. 1; 2d Lieut. G. D. Murray being examined for first lieutenant at Washington, D.C., vacancy caused by retirement of Lieutenant Tittoni. Second Lieut. E. A. Blair was examined at Guantanamo April 10 for first lieutenant. First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston was examined at Mare Island April 14 for captain vacancy created by Act of Aug. 22, 1912. Second Lieut. E. M. Reno was examined at Washington, D.C., May 16, for first lieutenant, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. R. F. Ludlow. First Lieut. B. A. Lewis was examined at Mare Island April 14 for captain, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Captain McCreary.

The successful test of an apparatus for the equipment of rescue crews in the event of gas explosions on battle-ships has been conducted at the New York Navy Yard. The test was directed by an expert furnished by the Bureau of Mines. The apparatus is not a helmet as has been reported in the daily press, but an invention by which an attachment through which pure air is forced can be placed in the mouth of the operator, making it possible for him to work in a room filled with poisonous gases for eighty minutes. The apparatus weighs only six or seven pounds and consists of a compressed oxygen reservoir, which is worn on the vest of the man using it. One side of the reservoir is the compressed oxygen, which is reduced to the normal atmospheric pressure as it passes through a valve. The air exhaled by the man passes to the other side of the reservoir, where it is purified by passing through chemicals. The invention is regarded as of the highest importance for oil burning ships, where there is the possibility of a gas explosion. It will be invaluable also in rescuing men from the fire-room of coal-burning ships in case of accident. As soon as a supply of the apparatus can be obtained they will be issued to the fleet and rescue crews will be organized.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y., has received a very flattering letter in connection with the parade of the troops of the Army at the unveiling of the Schurz memorial statue in New York city May 17, 1913. The letter, which was sent by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the subcommittee of the dedication, is dated May 19, 1913, and reads: "Dear General, On behalf of the Schurz Memorial Committee I beg to express to you our heartiest thanks for courtesies shown to us by you, and your generous considerable co-operation. The appearance in the parade of the troops paraded by your order added immensely to the effectiveness of the celebration, and we congratulate you upon the excellent appearance of the representatives

of your branch of the Service. Again with most hearty thanks, sincerely yours, Oswald Garrison Villard."

In an article on page 1153 of our paper of last week it was stated that "bureau chiefs can submit their recommendation to the Secretary at the same time that they are submitted to the General Staff." It should be noted, however, that all official matters from the bureau chiefs pass through the General Staff to the Secretary of War. If a bureau chief desires a personal hearing on such matters he can obtain it only by making a request through the Chief of Staff. Then the Chief of Staff is to accompany him to the Secretary and the three are to go over the matter together. The Secretary of War is emphatic in like statement of his determination to make the Chief of Staff or General Staff the co-ordinating authority in the Department. Secretary Garrison is without doubt a warm supporter of the General Staff and the line of the Army.

"Among the probable results of the visit of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Charlestown Navy Yard May 19," says the Boston Globe, "are the following: That the yard will be equipped for building revenue cutters and supply ships and later for the construction of larger craft; that there will be more permanent employment for the men; that more ships of the Dreadnought class will be assigned to the yard for repairs; that the piece work and bonus system will not be established, during the present Administration at least; that in the future workmen will be represented on the board that establishes the annual wage rates. The conference was attended by Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N., commandant; Congressman William F. Murray, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and representatives of the men employed at the yard."

Among the eccentricities of daily press reporting is the statement that the battleships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts are to be used as targets for the modern Dreadnoughts of the Navy. No such use of these vessels is contemplated, and the reports in circulation are without foundation. The Indiana and Massachusetts are in the Atlantic Reserve Fleet at Philadelphia, and the Oregon is in the Pacific Reserve Fleet at Puget Sound. All three vessels are in a state of readiness for service, and while their ages and lack of speed would preclude their joining a modern division of battleships, still they possess sufficient military value to warrant their being included in some line of defense.

The Consul at Monterey reports that nearly all travel between that place and the United States is via Mexico City, Vera Cruz and steamer, some going via San Luis Potosi, Tampico, and steamer. Freight shipments go by way of Mexico City and Vera Cruz; telegrams via Mexico City, Vera Cruz and cable, and mail via Vera Cruz. The Consul at Tampico reported May 14 that communication was temporarily suspended and that lawless conditions prevailed. He was instructed to make vigorous representations to the local authorities. On the night of May 19 fourteen bridges on the Coahuila-Zacatecas line were burned, as reported by the Consul at Saltillo.

The Secretary of the Navy continues to receive from time to time letters endorsing his attitude in the matter of hazing at the Naval Academy. He has received the following letter from Mrs. W. B. Westlake, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children: "I have been requested by the board of directors of this society to express their deep appreciation for the stand you have taken with regard to hazing at Annapolis. It is a brutal practice and has been too leniently dealt with in the past. All right-minded citizens must approve your act."

The papers in the case of Swordmaster A. J. Corbesier, of the Naval Academy, who was made first lieutenant in the Marine Corps by Act of Congress, were, on May 23, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. The veteran instructor at the Academy was seventy years old when he was commissioned. Under the general law he should have been retired at the age of sixty-four. In all probability the authorities will hold that he be retired upon the anniversary of the day that he was appointed, and is now a retired officer on active duty.

Promotions resulting from the appointment of Col. J. P. Wissner, Coast Art. Corps, to brigadier general will be Lieut. Col. I. N. Lewis, Major John P. Hains and Capt. Robert E. Wyllie. As a result of the appointment of Col. T. F. Davis, of the Infantry, to brigadier general these promotions will result: Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, detailed with Inspector General's Department, Major Carl Reichmann, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell and 2d Lieut. Barton K. Yount.

To fill vacancies in organizations on duty in Hawaiian Territory 250 recruits were forwarded from Fort Slocum, N.Y., May 18, to San Francisco, to sail by steamer for Honolulu. This movement has given occasion for a number of unwarranted scare heads in some of the dailies, and could hardly have been more exciting if an entire Army corps had been on the move.

As the result of the ammunition tests held at Sea Girt, N.J., on May 20 and 21, it is understood that those competing in the test finished as follows: 1, U.S. Cartridge Company; 2, Union Metallic Cartridge Company; 3, Winchester Repeating Arms; 4, Frankford Arsenal (Government). Owing to the recent floods the Peters Cartridge Company were unable to compete.

An amendment to the state constitution making the teaching of patriotism in the public schools compulsory has been recommended by the Utah Teachers' Association as the result of the expulsion from Salt Lake City schools of two little girls who declared themselves Socialists and refused to take part in the flag saluting exercises.

NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

GENERAL WISSER.

Col. John P. Wisser, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., appointed brigadier general to date from May 16, vice Schuyler, retired, is known as an officer of exceptional ability, and at the time of his appointment was senior colonel of Coast Artillery. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., on July 19, 1852, and was educated at private and public schools in St. Louis, and was graduated from the Central High School of that city in 1870. He entered the U.S. Military Academy the same year, and was graduated in 1874, standing No. 9 in a class of forty-one. He was graduated from the U.S. Artillery School in 1878, and was instructor and assistant professor in the department of chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity at West Point from 1878 to 1882. He was instructor in chemistry and metallurgy of iron at the U.S. Artillery School from 1882 to 1884, a large part of which time was spent in Europe in the study and development of the course of instruction. He was a student in the Royal School of Mines, Freiburg, Germany, in 1883 and 1884, being graduated in the latter year, after which he returned to the United States, where he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Gibbon. It was during this year that he wrote his first important complete work on "Practical Instruction in Minor Tactics and Strategy," which was first published as a text-book for the use of student officers at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Three editions of this work were published, the third edition under a new title, "Practical Field Exercises in Tactics."

He was ordered to the Military Academy at West Point, to the Engineers' School, then at Fort Totten, and at the instance of Gen. Wesley Merritt to the schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Fort Riley, Kas., and to Fort Reno as a special instructor in the subject. In 1886 he was sent back to his former duties as instructor at West Point for eight years, from 1886 to 1894. He was instructor in military science and military engineering at the U.S. Artillery School from 1895 to 1900. He was editor of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery for nearly eight years (1895 to 1902). His articles on tactical and strategical subjects have been widely published, and also his articles on explosives, chemistry and other scientific subjects. During the Russo-Japanese war General Wisser (then major) followed the movements of both armies and wrote a brief history of the war.

He has been accorded the high honor on two separate occasions of being selected by the War Department to deliver courses of lectures to the officers of the Naval War College on strategy and tactics. The first of these details was made at the request of Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., and the second at the request of Admiral Chadwick, of the Navy. A brief list of his principal published works include the following: 1, "Practical Problems in Minor Tactics and Strategy" (three editions); 2, "Practical Field Exercises in Tactics"; 3, "Gun Cotton"; 4, "The Second Boer War"; 5, "A Military and Naval Dictionary"; 6, "Explosive Materials" (two editions); 7, "The Tactics of Coast Defense" (this work was translated into Swedish for the use of the army of that country); 8, "Organization and Tactics: New International Encyclopedia."

He has served several tours of duty with the Militia of various states, in the advancement of which to its proper place as a dependable reserve force he is sincerely interested. In the fall of 1902 he was district and fire commander of the defending forces in Narragansett Bay during the joint Coast Artillery and Navy maneuvers at that place. He afterward collected and presented the necessary data for the joint board of arbitration at its special request, and he performed the same services under similar circumstances the following year at Portland, Me. He was detailed by the War Department to observe the Navy maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea during the winter of 1902 and 1903. General Wisser was inspector general of the Pacific Division, with station at San Francisco, from January, 1904, to October, 1906, including the strenuous days of the earthquake and fire, and took a prominent part in the relief work in connection therewith. He was an umpire at the maneuver camp at American Lake, and again was inspector general there in the years of 1904 to 1906. From 1906 to 1909 Colonel Wisser was Military Attaché to Berlin, Germany, where his thorough knowledge of the German language, as well as of the minutest details of his profession, and of the temper and spirit of America and Americans, made him a notable figure in diplomatic and government circles. During his tour of duty abroad he attended all the great European military maneuvers, inspected all the important government military arsenals and establishments and private manufactories of war material in Germany. He was sent to Greece to witness the extensive tests of field material, with the object of recommending a suitable field gun for use in this country. He was several times complimented in official letters from his superior officers of the General Staff and the War College, his report on aeronautics calling forth especial praise from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. General Wisser was senior umpire at the maneuvers at Chickamauga Park in 1910. In March, 1911, he was detailed by the War Department to organize the 4th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, for service on the Mexican border. His last assignment was in command of the Artillery District of San Francisco and the post of the Presidio.

GENERAL DAVIS.

Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th U.S. Inf., appointed brigadier general to date from May 16, vice Smith, retired, is another officer with an excellent record. He has also had a valuable experience in the field. He was born in New York May 8, 1853, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1875 as second lieutenant and was assigned to the 15th Infantry. He served on frontier duty at various posts in the West, and among other duties was A.A.G. of New Mexico column of the Ute expedition, and against the Apaches in Old Mexico, in 1879 and 1880. He has served in Cuba and the Philippines, and was promoted major, 12th Infantry, Dec. 7, 1900; was transferred to the 15th Infantry Feb. 28, 1901, and to the 28th Infantry Feb. 7, 1903; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 30th Infantry, Aug. 14, 1903, and was detailed to the Military Secretary's Department March 16, 1905. He reached the grade of colonel in 1907 and was assigned to the 18th Infantry. His last assignment to duty was with the troops at Texas

City, Texas. At the time of his appointment to brigadier general he stood No. 8 on the list of colonels of Infantry.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Med. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel May 9, 1913, by the retirement of Perley, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 10, 1863. He was graduated M.D. Medical College, Virginia, 1882, also M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, in 1884. He was assistant and house physician at St. Francis Hospital, New York, 1882-83, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Aug. 20, 1884. He was promoted captain Aug. 20, 1889; major and surgeon Feb. 2, 1901; lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, Jan. 1, 1909. He has served in the Departments of the Missouri, the Platte and Texas, Department of the East and Department of California. He accompanied the 6th Infantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Tampa, Fla., and on the expedition to Santiago de Cuba in 1898. Colonel McCaw was present at the battle of San Juan Hill, being in charge of the dressing station at the "Bloody Ford." In the Volunteers he was commissioned major and brigade surgeon June 4, 1898, and was honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1898. He was commissioned major and surgeon, 42d U.S. Infantry, Aug. 17, 1899, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, serving on the outer defenses of Manila. He was with the regiment in an engagement with the forces of Geronimo near Montalban. He vacated his Volunteer commission to accept promotion in the Medical Corps Feb. 2, 1901. Since September, 1902, Colonel McCaw has been on duty at Washington in the Surgeon General's office, and since 1903 was librarian, Surgeon General's office. He was professor of hygiene, Army Medical School, 1902-1905, and has been professor of military and tropical medicine in the School since 1904. He has served on examining boards for officers admitted to or promoted in the Medical Corps in the cases of more than half of the present officers of the corps.

First Lieut. Renato Tittoni, U.S.M.C., was placed on the retired list May 15, 1913, on account of being incapacitated for active service as the result of an incident thereto. Lieutenant Tittoni was born June 10, 1882, in Rome, Italy; appointed from Pennsylvania and a citizen of Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Sept. 11, 1899; was promoted corporal June 9, 1903, and sergeant Aug. 23, 1904. He took part in the expedition to Cavite and Viejo, in the Philippines, Jan. 1-3, 1901, and was one of the four who apprehended Batagan, chief of the pirates of the Sulu. He took part in the expedition to Bacoar Dec. 20, 1899, and San Roque Jan. 1, 1900. He was honorably discharged, upon expiration of enlistment, Sept. 10, 1904, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps July 6, 1906, to rank from June 26, 1906. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 4, 1911, to rank from May 14, 1908.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A. WAR.

The following admissions to the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War have been reported during the past fiscal year:

New York Commandery: Major Gen. Henry DeWitt Hamilton, A.G., N.G.N.Y. (major U.S.V.); Col. Warren P. Newcomb, Col. John Conklin, Capt. Richard Howard Williams, Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, Capt. Francis Herbert Lomax, U.S.A.; Capt. Arthur DeWitt McIntyre, Capt. Merrill M. Dunsbaugh, Capt. Hamilton Ward, Lieut. Harry V. Bootes, Lieut. Jacob S. Buist, Lieut. Winthrop Murray Tuttle, U.S.V.; Capt. James Thomas Bootes, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. James Colling Summers, Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Peter McGill, Lieut. John Miller Masury, Lieut. Julius I. Wile, U.S.N. (Vols.); Lieut. John Irvin Bryan, U.S.R.C.S.; Lieut. Francis Tuttle Armstrong, U.S.A., junior member, son of Major and Brigade Surg. Samuel T. Armstrong, U.S.V.

Massachusetts Commandery: Lieut. Dennis F. Bowen, U.S.R.C.S.; Mr. Roy Warren Woson, junior member, son of Capt. Charles F. Woson, U.S.V.

Pennsylvania Commandery: Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, Lieut. Thomas William Penrose, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett, Capt. Ulysses Grant Lyons, Capt. and Asst. Surg. Frederick H. Sparranberger, Lieut. Jesse R. Fifer, Lieut. Walter N. Brown, Lieut. Charles F. Sentez, Lieut. Harry S. Groome, U.S.V.; Lieut. Comdr. and Paymr. George R. Venable, Lieut. Lewis Cox, Lieut. Louis James Connelly, Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N.; Comdr. William G. Randle, U.S.N. (Vols.); Capt. Eugene P. Webber, Lieut. Urban Harvey, U.S.R.C.S.

District of Columbia Commandery: Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, Capt. Mark K. Cunningham, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles E. Golden, U.S.V.; P.A. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N.; Capt. Crandell Mackey, U.S.V.

Michigan Commandery: Col. Albert S. Towar, U.S.A. Illinois Commandery: Capt. Henry Nussbaumer, Lieut. Frederick B. Hart, Lieut. R. H. Abbott, Lieut. Edward H. White, Lieut. George R. Linn, Lieut. S. C. Stanton, Lieut. W. C. Metcalf, U.S.V.; Capt. William N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C.; Mr. Jay Cairns, junior member, son of Capt. John J. Cairns, U.S.V.

California Commandery: Lieut. Arthur W. Bradley, U.S.V.

Texas Commandery: Brig. Gen. John H. Page, Lieut. Col. Henry Lewis Ripley, U.S.A.; Major Armand Romain, Major and Brigade Surg. Frederick J. Combe, Capt. Jules E. Muckert, Lieut. Carroll Elliott, Lieut. Charles A. Davis, Lieut. Charles William Ninon, Lieut. W. B. Hamilton, Lieut. John S. Hoover, Capt. Frank B. Ernest, U.S.V.

The following officers of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., have been elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C.; senior vice-commander, Col. Felix A. Reeve, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Kniffin; recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A.; hereditary; chaplain, Chaplain George Robinson, U.S.A.; council, Brig. Gen. William P. Rogers, U.S.A.; Lieut. Newton Ferree, U.S.V., P.A. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Shaw, of No. 6368 Drexel road, Overbrook, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edythe Shaw, to Ensign John P. Dalton, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Nicholson announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn Dorsey, to Mr. William H. Spurgin, of Washington, son of the late Brig. Gen. William Spurgin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Spurgin. Miss Nicholson is the granddaughter of the late Judge John R. Dorsey, of Howard county, Md., and through her father is related to the Ridgeleys, of Hampton, and the Goldsboroughs, of the eastern shore of Maryland. The wedding will take place early in June.

The engagement is announced in London, England, of Lieut. Comdr. William S. Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Blanche Oldham, eldest daughter of the late Robert Augustus Oldham, of Guildford. The marriage will take place in London in July.

The engagement of Mr. H. D. McCaskey, of the U.S. Geological Survey, eldest son of Major Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, to Miss Mary Louise Fuller, of Cataqua, Pa., is announced. The wedding will take place early in June.

Miss Hattie Mae Dillard, sister of Mrs. Dunn, wife of Surg. H. A. Dunn, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., May 10, 1913, in Epiphany Church, to Mr. Perley Hollis Plant, of Lewiston, Me. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Anna S. Dillard, a representative of one of the old Virginia families. The bridegroom is a graduate of Bates University and a second year law student of Georgetown University. Mr. and Mrs. Plant will be at home after June 1 at 1210 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., have issued invitations to the wedding and reception of their daughter, Katherine Lois Andrews, to Mr. Wilmont Vail Castle, of Rochester, N.Y., at half-past eight, June 4, on the U.S.S. Franklin, Norfolk, Va.

At half-past eleven o'clock Wednesday, May 14, 1913, Miss Elisabeth McKee Frazer, daughter of the late Mrs. Hugh Frazer, and Mr. Reginald White, both of St. Augustine, Fla., were married in Trinity Church by the rector, Rev. Louis F. Hindry. About twenty relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony and afterward attended a reception and wedding breakfast in the bride's home. The church and house were decorated with white oleanders; the table with white roses and white sweet peas. Mr. James E. Ingraham gave the bride away. She wore a going-away gown of blue cloth. Later Mr. and Mrs. White left for New York city, and sailed from there for London on May 17 on the General Washington. They will visit Mr. White's relatives and spend some time on the Continent. They expect to return in August, and will reside in the cottage north of the Valencia. Mr. White and his bride are well known in Army circles in Florida.

Gen. and Mrs. H. H. C. Dunwoody announce the marriage of their daughter, Ellen, to Mr. Howard Waltham Nester, of Geneva, N.Y., which took place on Wednesday, May 14, 1913, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William Finley Shugard, 1522 Thirty-first street, Washington, D.C. Owing to the recent illness of General Dunwoody the ceremony was performed by the Rev. James H. W. Blake before only relatives and a few intimate friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated with a profusion of green and Easter lilies. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown, an ivory colored silk veiled with Spanish lace, a veil of tulle fastened with a band of pearls, and wore a pearl necklace, the gift of her mother. She carried a bouquet of Golden Gate roses. Her sister, Mrs. West Chute Jacobs, as matron of honor, wore a gown of pale green satin and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Frances Burd, of Washington, and the brother of the groom, Mr. Alfred Nester, acted as ribbon bearers. Miss Burd wore a white lace gown with a pale green sash and carried lilies of the valley. Mr. Coley, of Raleigh, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Nester left immediately on a motor trip through New England. They will be at home to their friends June 12 and 26 at 737 South Main street, Geneva, N.Y.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ruth Brabson, of Greenville, Tenn. Miss Brabson is the sister of Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d U.S. Field Art. The wedding will take place at Greenville, Tenn., June 11.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Harry M. Hallock, U.S.A., retired, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Hot Springs, Ark., May 20, 1913. A note found in his desk said: "I have been fighting melancholia for weeks and an impulse to kill myself and family." Major Hallock's body was found in the woods near Hot Springs. An Army revolver lay a short distance from the body. He had been in ill health and recently underwent an operation. He had held the post of medical director at Hot Springs for three years. He is survived by a widow and two children. Major Hallock was found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto and was retired to take effect May 20, 1908. He was born in New Jersey Oct. 14, 1867, and was appointed an assistant surgeon Nov. 4, 1892. He reached the grade of major and surgeon July 1, 1905.

Mr. William P. Smith, father of Lieut. C. M. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died May 13, 1913, at Houston, Texas.

Military services were held in Plymouth, N.H., May 19, 1913, over the body of Lieut. Joseph Dodge Park, Cav., U.S.A., who was killed near Los Angeles May 9 while on a long distance aerial scouting trip. The body was escorted from local undertaking rooms to Trinity Churchyard by a detachment of sixteen members of the U.S. Coast Artillery from Portsmouth under command of Lieut. H. C. Allen, U.S.A. Eight served as bearers and eight as a firing squad. The committal service was conducted by Rev. Lorin Webster, rector of the Chapel of the Holy Cross. As the casket, draped with the American flag, was passing the Holderness School the chapel bell was tolled in respect to the memory of the deceased, who was graduated from the school close on thirteen years ago.

Major John H. Gifford, U.S.A., retired, died at West Point at the quarters of his son-in-law, 1st Lieut. James H. Cunningham, Coast Art., on Wednesday night, May 21, 1913. He was born in Indiana June 15, 1843, and served in the 16th Indiana Infantry from April 23, 1861, to May 23, 1862. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1863, and was graduated June 17,

1867, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1874, and was retired with the rank of captain in 1898 for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904.

Mrs. Paul Krueger, sister of Capt. W. I. Westervelt, 5th U.S. Field Art., died at San Antonio, Texas, on April 10, 1913.

Mr. Edwin Pendleton Hughes, aged seventy years, father of the wife of Capt. Paul Giddings, U.S.A., died at Anoka, Minn., May 9, 1913.

Henry M. Butler, ex-Solicitor of the Navy, died May 16, 1913, after an illness of more than two months. He was fifty-six years old and unmarried, and was appointed to the Navy Department by President Taft, with whom he attended Yale.

Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, U.S.V., who won distinction as a soldier in the Civil War, died May 22, 1913, in New York City. He was seventy-seven years old. He was graduated from Yale in 1857 and then studied law. When the Civil War began he was made second lieutenant in the 1st New Jersey Infantry, and later received an appointment to the staff of Major Anderson, in command of Fort Moultrie. He took part in twenty-one battles. He was brevetted colonel of Volunteers for gallant service at the battle of Fredericksburg, and later brigadier general of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in the field. He became lieutenant colonel of the 26th New Jersey Infantry Dec. 2, 1862.

Mr. Robert Patton Willing, 2d, lawyer and cotton planter, elder and only brother of Capt. Willard Willing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Jackson, Miss., May 15, 1913. At the home beautiful tributes were paid the dead by Bishop W. B. Murrah, his neighbor and life-long friend, and by the Rev. S. C. Caldwell, his kinsman and former pastor, after which he was laid to rest "beneath a wilderness of flowers."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., who resides in Yonkers, N.Y., expects to sail for London, England, early in June.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Annapolis, Md., May 13.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, U.S.A., are spending a month at Atlantic City, going later to points farther East.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., visited Fort Clark, Texas, a few days ago, and was delightfully entertained by the 14th Cavalry.

A daughter, Eleanor Dashiell Hatcher, was born to the wife of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Annapolis, Md., May 17, 1913.

A son, William Herbert Reynolds, jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., on May 18, 1913.

Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., is rapidly recovering from his recent fall, and is now able to go out to his headquarters at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Miss Kathleen Scott was duchess of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at the carnival in San Antonio, and Miss Olive Gray was her maid of honor.

Naval Constr. S. M. Henry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henry sailed from Boston April 25 on the Canopic for a two months' tour through Italy and France. They will return July 1.

Miss Alice Gray, daughter of Major Alonzo Gray, U.S.A., rode Captain Conrad's pony, "Billy," in the Sam Houston horse show last week. Miss Gray won the blue ribbon.

Among the guests of Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall at a dinner given by them in Washington, D.C., May 20, in honor of the Italian Ambassador, were Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Col. and Mrs. Symons, U.S.A.

The officers and cadets of the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy have issued invitations to the exercises given for the Grand Army of the Republic of Walworth county, Wis., on Memorial Sunday, May 25, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Mrs. Henry O. Heistand entertained on Saturday, May 17, in Washington, D.C., with an auction bridge, followed by a tea, at which some fifty ladies were present, in honor of Mrs. Cotchett, wife of Captain Cotchett, and Mrs. Spencer, of Nashville, Tenn.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Abram Claude, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., May 17, 1913. She is a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., The Adjutant General, and a great-granddaughter of Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Harriett Bradley, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, M.C., has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa as a result of her four years at Vassar College, where she will graduate on June 11. Her parents returned from the Philippines on the Thomas, the Colonel being ordered to Governors Island.

Miss Yvette Borup, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., according to a recent special cable despatch to the New York Herald from Berlin, will be the only American to attend the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise. Miss Borup went to school with the Princess in the exclusive Kaiserin Auguste Institut, in Potsdam.

The Admiral Dahlgren Section of the Navy League of the United States will hold naval memorial exercises and dedication of the relics of the battleship Maine at Navy Aug Park, Scranton, Pa., on Memorial Day, May 30. The committee in charge of arrangements is: J. W. Howarth, E. K. Roden, T. F. Penman, Louis A. Osborne, S. Fletcher Weyburn, A. C. Fuller and L. M. Horton.

Mrs. Dew, wife of Lieut. Roderick Dew, U.S.A., left West Point this week for Galveston, Texas, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Hendrickson Baird. Mrs. Baird is staying in Galveston while Lieutenant Baird is in camp at Fort Crockett. After a short visit in Galveston Mrs. Dew will go to San Antonio and other cities in Texas. Lieutenant Dew will spend the summer in Europe.

The first afternoon concert of the season was given at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., on May 14. Mrs. Williams, wife of Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hart, U.S.N.; Mrs. Frederick Oliver, wife of Lieutenant Oliver, U.S.N.; Mrs. John N. Ferguson, wife of Lieutenant Ferguson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Albert C. Read, wife of Lieutenant Read, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. B. B. Buck, 13th U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Susanne Long, at Fort William McKinley, P.I., April 13, 1913.

A son, Archibald Boggs Kennedy, was born to the wife of Major James M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Honolulu, H.T., April 22, 1913.

A daughter, Adele Gorham, was born in West Haven, Conn., on May 16, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. George B. Gorham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral J. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., retired, has rented his cottage in Jamestown, R.I., to Mr. R. B. Bakewell, jr., of St. Louis, for the season.

Colonel Goethals, U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, is expected in Washington for a conference with the Secretary of War early next month.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, entertained a party in a box in the Empire Theater, New York city, May 21, where "The Amazons" is the attraction.

Mrs. Crisp, wife of Capt. Richard O. Crisp, U.S.R.C.S., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Percy W. Thompson, U.S.R.C.S., retired, at their home, "The Anchorage," Palo Alto, Cal.

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, U.S.A., Military Attaché of the American Legation in Berlin, was a guest of Emperor William at luncheon on May 13. Captain Bjornstad will return to this country shortly.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and their family will leave on board the Lapland May 31 for Europe. Lieutenant Commander Gherardi has been detailed as Naval Attaché to the embassy in Berlin.

Lieut. Comdr. Horace Greeley Macfarland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Macfarland will leave on May 24 for a three months' tour of Germany and France. Mrs. Macfarland was Mrs. Melton Hudgins, widow of Lieutenant Hudgins, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Clyde Gildart, U.S.A., gave a dinner at Fort Mills, P.I., April 2, for Mrs. Maynard, of Davao, Major and Mrs. Shaw, Major and Mrs. Elliott and Lieutenant Wing. Major and Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Elliott left on the April transport for the States.

Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Adams will close their house in Washington, D.C., about June 15, and, with Miss Edmonia Adams, will be guests of friends at Lake Champlain, N.Y., for a time, before going to Osterville, Mass., for the summer.

Surg. Royall R. Richardson, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Virginia, is ill with appendicitis at the Naval Hospital. He was taken to the hospital May 21 in acute pain, but is improving, and Med. Insp. Francis S. Nash, in charge of the hospital, said that an operation may not be necessary.

Miss Phoebe Waterman, daughter of Major John C. Waterman, received on May 14 the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of California. She has been a student of astronomy at Berkeley and Lick Observatory for the past two years and has made a brilliant record. Miss Waterman has accepted a position at Cordova, Argentina, and will sail for South America in the early fall.

Lieut. Follett Bradley, 6th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Riley, has as his guests this week his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. E. Bradley, who have just completed a tour in the Philippines. Lieutenant Bradley will accompany his parents to Poughkeepsie to be present at the graduation from Vassar College of his sister, Miss Harriett Bradley, who has won the distinction of the honor list and the Phi Beta Kappa Key.

"The appointment of Capt. Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering was the selection of an efficient and faithful officer," says the American Marine Engineer. "He is acquainted with all the details of the position to which he was appointed, and is especially qualified for the work. Captain Griffin relieves Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, whose term in office has expired and who has made an excellent record while holding it."

Gen. L. L. Lomax, while spending the week-end in Warrenton, Va., with his sisters, Mrs. Thomas Green and the Misses Lomax, fell on May 17 when walking on a sidewalk, made slippery by rain, and sustained a serious fracture of the hip. He was taken back to Washington on May 19, and is now in Providence Hospital critically ill from the shock and fracture. Gen. and Mrs. Lomax and Miss Lomax had planned to close their residence in S street this week and go to Gettysburg for the summer.

Among those giving dinners before the midweek hop at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., were Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Adams, whose chief guests were the Misses Annie and Mary Irwin, of Boston, friends of their young daughter, Miss Edmonia Adams. Among those present were Mrs. Noel, who is a guest at their home; Miss Maitland Marshall, Miss Edmonia Adams, Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., retired, and Capt. Edward M. Talbot, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, U.S.A., entertained last week with a beautifully appointed dinner in the private dining room of the Army and Navy Club in Washington. The color scheme was pink, the flowers being pink roses and azaleas. Among the guests were Representative and Mrs. Copley, of Illinois; Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Major and Mrs. Walter Gordon, Mr. Henry Allen, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Karrick, Capt. Herbert Whipple, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Anderson, of the Navy.

Rear Admirals Nathaniel R. Usher, Cameron McR. Winslow and William B. Caperton, U.S.N., arrived at Newport, R.I., May 22, from New York, where they had been members of the G.C.M. for the trial of Capt. Roy C. Smith. Rear Admiral Usher left on the tug Yankton for the fleet maneuvers in Block Island Sound, rejoining his squadron on board the flagship Virginia. Rear Admiral Caperton again took command of the Narragansett Bay Naval District, and Rear Admiral Winslow stopped over to see his family at Newport before taking command of the First Division on board the battleship Florida.

Mr. William Phelps Eno and Major Charles D. Rhodes, U.S.A., arranged a moonlight riding party May 19 in Washington, D.C. The riders met at the State, War and Navy Building at half-past eight and proceeded for a canter through the parks. The company later broke up into supper parties. Among the riders were the Misses Jeannette and Desha Allen, Helen Hunt, Meta Evans, Ruth Hitchcock, Agra Bennett, Helen Buchanan, Mildred and Anne Greble, Lieut. Edward St. John Greble, jr., and Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Patton, Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnett and Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burleson.

A daughter, Patricia Minnigerode, was born to the wife of Lieut. Fitzhugh Minnigerode, 8th U.S. Inf.

Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is registered at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Archie Miller, wife of Captain Miller, U.S.A., arrived in Washington, D.C., last week, and is at the Westmoreland.

Mrs. George Perkins, mother of Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 12th U.S. Cav., is a patient at the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium.

Mrs. de Steiguer, wife of Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Panther, is staying at the New Cliffs, Newport, R.I.

A son, William H. Wilson, jr., was born at Fort Strong, Mass., May 16, 1913, to the wife of Capt. William H. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Gen. and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and Miss Marion Oliver left on board the Cretic from Boston May 17 for the Mediterranean, to spend a year abroad.

Col. D. Du B. Gaillard, U.S.A., a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, arrived in Washington May 17 and registered at the Grafton Hotel.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crittenden and Comdr. Waldo Evans, U.S.N., and Mrs. Evans arrived at the Corson cottage, Newport, R.I., May 17.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., gave a large luncheon in Washington, D.C., on May 17, for Miss Eleanor Wilson and her house guests.

Miss Belle Duke Phister gave a very pretty tea on May 10 for young people at her bungalow home, "The Roses," near Los Angeles, Cal. (318 East Spruce avenue, Inglewood, Cal.).

A son, James Francis Yeager, grandson of Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greene, was born to the wife of Mr. James Francis Yeager at Zamboanga, P.I., April 18, 1913.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mansfield, who have spent a delightful winter traveling abroad, sailed from Liverpool for Boston on board the Cunard steamer on May 13.

Lieut. J. J. Burleigh, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burleigh and family, who have been living on Myrtle avenue, Albany, N.Y., left there May 22 for Madison Barracks, N.Y., where Lieutenant Burleigh, who has been stationed in Albany for the past two years, has been ordered.

Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, U.S.A., one of the delegates sent by President Wilson to attend the inauguration at Havana of President Menocal, called on President Menocal May 21, with whom he had a long talk. Secretary of State de la Torre was present during the interview.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, M.C., arrived in San Francisco on the Thomas May 17, en route to Governors Island, where he is to take station as chief surgeon of the 1st Division. For the past two and a half years he has been in command of the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I. Mrs. Bradley accompanied the Colonel.

Hon. George Curry, late member of Congress and ex-Governor of New Mexico, has been the guest of Lieut. Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., at his home, Salem, N.J., during the past week. Dr. MacDonald and Governor Curry saw service together during the Pulajane campaign in Samar, P.I., in 1906.

A daughter, Adele, was born to Lieut. George Burton Gorham, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gorham on May 16, 1913, at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Heitmann, 17 Ward place, West Haven, Conn. She is the granddaughter of the late George H. Gorham, of Washington, D.C., and the great-granddaughter of the late Tazewell Chilton Lavender, of Virginia, and the late Hon. Charles T. Gorham, a former Minister to The Hague and Secretary of the Interior under General Grant. The little daughter is also a new cousin of Comdr. Henry Ward, U.S.N., resigned, of Washington, D.C.

At the annual exercises of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, a few days since, the award of a memento from the late Capt. H. M. Powell, U.S.A., was made to Lyman D. La Tourette, a senior and officer of the National Guard. He was given the flag that had been raised daily for several years while Captain Powell was commandant of the cadet battalion. It was given to him as the student who had shown the greatest interest in military work during his four years in college. For the best drilled student in the cadet battalion the late Captain Powell annually presented, as first prize, a sword. This year the sword was presented to Walter M. Brewer, captain of Company A.

The California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Lieut. Henry Krebs, U.S.V.; senior vice-commander, Capt. E. L. Hawk, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Capt. George Putterbaugh, U.S.V.; recorder, Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, U.S.V.; registrar, John Whicher; treasurer, Capt. C. Mason Kinne, U.S.V.; chancellor, Bvt. Capt. J. C. Currier, U.S.A.; chaplain, Rev. Bradford Leavitt; members of council, Bvt. Col. Jesse B. Fuller, U.S.V., Rear Admiral O. W. Farnholt, U.S.N., retired, Brig. Gen. Frank M. Cox, U.S.A., retired, Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. S. Salomon, U.S.V., Acting Master Washington C. Coulson, U.S.N.

"Col. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., the inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts Militia since last September," says the Boston Sunday Herald, "has received orders sending him to the command of the 5th U.S. Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. During Colonel Morton's brief assignment with the M.V.M. he has made many friends in the state service, whose best wishes will follow him to his new command. Colonel Morton has shown his appreciation of the difficulties surrounding the citizen soldier in the effort to learn something of the game and has carried out his work, as directed from the War Department, with excellent discretion and in a way that has quite won the hearts of both officers and men. They regret his departure, but congratulate him upon securing such a desirable post as Plattsburg and so excellent a command. Among the regimental commanders none appreciated the Colonel's services and work more than Col. Edward L. Logan, 9th Inf., who said on May 17: 'The officers and men of the regiment have learned with regret that Colonel Morton is to leave the service of the commonwealth as United States inspector-instructor. Colonel Morton is one of the ablest officers in the Army. Upon my recent visit to Washington I was told by General Wood, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, that Colonel Morton was his personal selection for this important work with the Militia of Massachusetts, and he spoke of Colonel Morton in terms of the highest praise. In his assignment to the 5th U.S. Infantry Colonel Morton takes with him the best wishes of the officers and men of the 9th.'"

Mr. Gaylord M. Saltzgeber was confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Pensions on May 20.

Gen. G. S. Grimes, U.S.A., is going abroad for a trip on the Continent. He sails on the S.S. Minnehaha, of the Atlantic Transport Line, May 24.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., who have been the guests of their son, Lieutenant Harrington, at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., have returned to their home, Yonkers, N.Y., where they reside at 20 Dudley place.

Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams entertained at a dinner at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., on May 17, when the guests of honor were Rear Admiral Charles Badger, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Mrs. Badger.

Miss Mabel Boardman, secretary of the American Red Cross, has received from the White House the insignia of the Fifth Order of Crown conferred upon her by the Japanese Emperor for distinguished service. So far as officials know, it is the first time an American woman has been so honored by Japan.

Chief Musician Frank J. Weber has applied for transfer from his present station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. A vacancy for the position of chief musician at that post will probably occur in the near future, and applications for the position will be considered.

Mrs. Joseph D. McKeaney, of Alameda, Cal., wife of Q.M. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeaney, left Saturday, May 17, on an eight weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. J. B. Anderson, wife of Sergeant 1st Class Anderson, H.C., stationed at Fort Logan, Colo.

Mrs. Genn Goldfield left her home in Brooklyn Monday, May 12, 1913, on a visit to Norfolk, Va., where she will join her husband. From there she will visit cousins in Portsmouth and Hampton. She will return in a month to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. D. Storm, 306 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Goldfield is the sister of the wife of Sergt. Major Ferdinand Schultz, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J. On her visit there Mrs. Goldfield will try to meet Sergeant Major Schultz's cousin, 1st Lieut. Charles Lutz, U.S.M.C.

SOME SOUND RESOLUTIONS.

In the House May 15 Mr. J. W. Bryan, Representative from the state of Washington, obtained unanimous consent to print in the Congressional Record the sound, sensible and most important resolutions appearing below. It is to be hoped that they will be followed by the adoption of similar resolutions by other mercantile organizations.

Whereas it is the belief of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and of the people of Spokane that these things are true:

That the approaching completion of the Panama Canal emphasizes the importance of the obligation assumed by the United States in the Monroe doctrine, wherein it is stated "that any attempt on the part of a foreign power to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere is dangerous to our peace and safety."

That the shifting of the world's activities to the Western Hemisphere and especially to the Pacific coast makes it a national duty to take every precaution to prevent warfare by a thorough organization of the forces of national defense and offense.

That in view of the overwhelming expense and disaster which has followed the early efforts of the American arms in all previous wars, the present force of twenty regiments of Infantry on the mainland of the United States is so insufficient as to be a menace to all business conditions of the country.

That this inefficiency is now much more serious than it has been at the time of any previous war because of the new basis of greater science upon which all preparations for warfare are conducted. The wars of the past were struggles of closely massed men. The wars of the future will be widely extended, long-range operations in loose, open-order formation. In such contests there will be great dependence upon the responsibility of the individual officers and men. To attain success under such conditions necessitates high training, physical endurance and skill. Small arms, machine guns and field guns are being built for long range and rapid fire, with many complications and adjustments. Modern warfare will involve conditions never known in private life or in past wars. Arms, ammunition and men for modern service require time to prepare and have ready, while wars are sudden and of terrific violence.

That the Army should not only be increased in numbers and equipment, but that the arrangement of the Army in the United States should be upon a carefully prepared plan to give a maximum of efficiency in time of war.

That in the preparation of such a plan particular attention should be given to the Pacific coast, not alone because of the opening of the Panama Canal, but because of the growing importance of the Orient.

That in the working out of such a plan Spokane is of great strategic importance. Spokane is protected by the chain of the Cascade Mountains with passes capable of fortification and defense.

That Spokane is a natural modern strategic center by reason of the seven transcontinental and many branch railroads entering at the city, supported by the railroad repair and construction shops. Spokane is a point where a large force can be concentrated and a large depot of supplies assembled ready to be quickly sent over any one of several railroads to any point on the coast or the frontier. Such a storage at any point on the coast would be impractical and unwise by reason of the ability of an enemy to land at any point on the north and south line of the coast and thus prevent the furnishing of aid or support from one coast point to another.

That in any development for higher efficiency Fort George Wright is invaluable to the Army. It is ideal for the work of the men because it has a healthy mountain climate. The weather Bureau reports that in thirty years there has never been a death from excessive heat or cold. For maneuvers the soil is a gravelly loam favorable to all three arms—Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery. The immediate locality of the post is favorable to varied field maneuvers of every kind.

That Fort George Wright is especially desirable for the work of the Army because of the interest at all times manifested by the people of Spokane, an interest dating from twenty years ago when the people of the city donated the magnificent site to the United States Government.

Therefore, in view of all these facts, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce does hereby adopt and spread upon its minutes the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the United States should have a larger army. Resolved, That for the greater efficiency of the Army on the North Pacific coast Fort George Wright should be enlarged into a brigade post and be made a depot for the storage of reserve military supplies.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Senators and the Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington.

The closing entertainment for the season in Chaplain I. H. B. Hendley's list of free entertainments at Fort Totten, N.Y., was an old-time minstrel show given in post exchange hall on Thursday evening, May 15. An amateur troop from the Bayside Episcopal Church delighted an audience which filled the post gymnasium to overflowing. Comic opera songs and dances, with the usual funny "end men" jokes, gave a most enjoyable evening's entertainment. The last Sunday evening "Pleasant Hour" in the post exchange hall before the men go into camp at Schuyler occurs Sunday, May 25,

with its moving pictures, short talks and illustrated songs. On Sunday evening, May 11, Mr. Sproull, president of Coal and Iron Bank, New York, gave a fine address, which was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

AVIATION NOTES.

A Curtiss flying boat, under the control of Lieutenants Towers and Chevalier, of the Navy aviation camp at Annapolis, Md., was successful in winning a handicap race from Annapolis to Cambridge on May 20, defeating a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane piloted by Ensign Bellinger, with Chief Machinist Borden as a passenger, and a Wright machine with Curtiss engine jointly controlled by Ensigns Herbster and Billingsley. The distance was about eighty miles, and the time of winning machine was 1 hour 27½ minutes. The time was rather slow on account of a strong side wind, but conditions otherwise were excellent. An average altitude of about 2,000 feet was maintained. The Wright machine was allowed a handicap of twelve minutes, and covered the distance in 1 hour 43 minutes. The other Curtiss machine had a handicap of five minutes and reached Annapolis about the same time as the Wright. None of the three machines touched water or landed during the trip.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels made an aeroplane flight at Annapolis on May 21, going up with Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., senior officer of the Navy Aviation Corps, whose camp is across the river from the Naval Academy. The flight was made in the flying boat C-1 at a height of 500 feet, and lasted eight minutes. Mr. Daniels said that he enjoyed the sensation thoroughly. He arrived at Annapolis that morning and inspected the buildings and grounds at the Academy. After dining with Superintendent J. H. Gibbons he boarded a Navy launch, which carried him to the aviation camp.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, U.S.N., the Secretary's aid, made a flight with Lieut. B. L. Smith, U.S.M.C., in one of the converted biplanes.

From the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest on the death of Lieut. Joseph D. Park, U.S.A., who was recently killed near Los Angeles, Cal., when his aeroplane failed to take the air, it would appear that certain lessons of value to Army and other airmen can be drawn from this melancholy happening. One of the eyewitnesses of the accident testified that, after being compelled to land because of fog, Lieutenant Park on getting new directions started his machine from a barley field in which the grain stood not quite knee high. When he started the trend of the land was slightly uphill, and the machine ran about three hundred feet on this incline before it came to a point where the land dropped into a ravine. The aviator did not appear to have attained a speed of more than fifteen or twenty miles an hour, but evidently tried to take the air while going at that speed, and at the beginning of the ravine. Instead of taking the air the machine sank down into the basin, striking a tree in its descent, and turning over, but continuing another hundred feet before wrecking itself. The body of the officer lay crumpled up under the seat and the radiator. Help came in a few moments, but the heart beat only a few times after the body was lifted from under the machine. It was said in a local newspaper at a lunch two days before Lieutenant Park had remarked that it was the men who flew at low altitudes that invariably got killed, and that he always aimed to fly at least a mile high, his theory being that in flying high a pilot has the chance to collect his wits or readjust his engine and that with the machines now in use an aviator can glide from five to one to three to one; that is, from a height of 3,000 feet he could glide, or volplane, a distance of from 9,000 to 15,000 feet over the surrounding territory before being compelled to land, and thus would have a better chance of choosing a good landing spot. As soon as news of the accident reached the aviation school at San Diego Capt. M. A. Reasoner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieuts. Harold Geiger and L. H. Brereton, U.S.A., started by auto for the scene of the accident. Flying experts, while withholding none of their admiration for the splendid achievements of the dead young aviator, can hardly fail to criticize his judgment in not having investigated the ground from which he expected to rise and thus being in ignorance of the deep ravine that lay directly in his pathway. Moreover, aviators will agree that to rise on an uphill grade in a barley field and clear a ravine in one hundred yards is rather a difficult task.

A ball and entertainment in honor of Capt. John I. Sticht, U.S.N., was given by the crew of the U.S.S. Washington in Freemans Hall, Portsmouth, N.H., May 15, and it was one of the most brilliant events ever given in that city, aside from attesting the popularity of the Captain. The ball served a double purpose, for it was a farewell testimonial to Captain Sticht, who has been recently detached from command of the U.S.S. Washington, and a welcome to Capt. Francis Laird Chadwick, U.S.N., who has just assumed command. In the decorations the American flag was used with fine effect, and the President's flag occupied a conspicuous place over the stage. The special guests included the Mayor and Mrs. Badger, as well as the officers of the ship and others. The grand march was started at 9:15 under the direction of Chief Boatswain's Mate J. J. McCafferty, and the march was preceded by two little flower girls attractively gowned in white and carrying baskets of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley. The grand march was led by Captain Sticht and Miss Mary Chase, who was radiant in pink crêpe de Chine, trimmed with lace, and she carried a large arm cluster of American Beauty roses tied with broad American Beauty satin ribbon and moline, the gift of the officers and men. They were followed by Captain Chadwick and Miss Alice Hennessey, who was gowned in blue satin and carried a bouquet of roses. They were followed by the officers and ladies and the bluejackets and their ladies. It was a pretty march, and when stopped Yeoman G. H. Shaw stepped forward and in behalf of the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Washington presented Captain Sticht with a bronze medallion of the U.S.S. Washington, with the reverse side suitably inscribed. Immediately after the presentation Captain Sticht exchanged places with Captain Chadwick, who now took the lead with Miss Chase. The dance orders were attractive and the music being dedicated to various people and local surroundings in a suitable and humorous manner. On the reverse side was a fine cut of Captain Sticht. Every lady in the hall was presented with a handsome geiser fan, on the reverse

side of which was a colored hat band, U.S.S. Washington.

In the first of the three days' meet of the Washington Riding and Hunt Club at Washington, D.C., May 22, at the old Benning track, Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was quite the hero of the occasion when he piloted three of the winners to victory and was second once. A horse from his own stable was also a winner. His victories came in the Chevy Chase Steeplechase, in which he had the mount on H. R. Dulany's Jack Middleton; the National Capitol, of a mile and seventy yards, in which he piloted his own horse, Handrunning, and in the subscription race, in which he brought Mrs. Thomas Laughlin's Fishwalk home in front of his field. The summary of the races follows: Washington Remount Steeplechase; about two miles.—Lieut. C. K. Rockwell's Kinnelon, 152 (Lieutenant Whiting), won; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell's O. K., 163 (Lieutenant Rockwell), second; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble's San Angelo, 165 (Lieutenant Greble), third. Time, 4:38. Polo scramble for polo ponies; quarter of a mile.—Lieut. George S. Patton, jr.'s Brownie, 160 (Lieutenant Patton), won; Lieut. George S. Patton, jr.'s Mountain Rose, 160 (Lieutenant Tate), second; O. B. Harriman's Soubrette, 160 (Mr. Harriman), third. Time, 0:25 3-5. Chevy Chase Cup Steeplechase; about two and a half miles.—H. R. Dulany's Jack Middleton, 157 (Lieutenant Rockwell), won; Charles K. Harrison, jr.'s Mo, 152 (Mr. Harrison), second; Thomas Cottman's Two Saints, 167 (T. Wright), third. Time, 5:20 3-5. National Capitol; mile and seventy yards.—Lieut. C. K. Rockwell's Handrunning, 162 (Lieutenant Rockwell), won; Lieut. George S. Patton, jr.'s Gilbert, 152 (Lieutenant Patton), second; Major C. W. Otwell's Hannah Louise, 163 (Major Otwell), third. Time, 1:55 3-5. Subscription race; one mile.—Mrs. Thomas Laughlin's Fishwalk, 170 (Lieutenant Rockwell), won; J. L. Phillips's Sorry Lass, 180 (Lieutenant Lyman), second; Col. R. M. Thompson's Frolicsome Lass, 180 (Lieutenant Patton), third. Time, 1:50.

The highest praises of the flood work done by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers and men under the direction of Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., continue to pour into the Department. Practically all of the railroad presidents whose lines extended into the flooded district have written commendatory letters to the Department. In the course of a letter to the Department A. W. Thompson, third vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, says: "I take this opportunity to say to you that it is the belief of our president, as well as myself and other officers, that the military did wonderful work throughout the flooded district, and you are to be congratulated upon the thorough organization which you have and the results produced during this period of distress throughout the state."

Carl von Hoffman, of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, has nearly completed his "semi-official" life motion picture photography at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. From Fort Ethan Allen he goes to Boston to take the coast defense features, and later to Fort Myer, Va. He took pictures at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., where Colonel Cowles, of the 5th Infantry, entered with much enthusiasm into the idea of showing his arm of the Service to good advantage.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 16, and docked at 9 a.m. May 17, with twenty-three officers, including Chaplain Pruden, 2d Inf.; Captain Game, 6th Inf.; Lieutenant McNeil, P.S.; Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, Major Shaw, Captains Lamson, Vedder, Coburn, Haysinger, Huggins, Med. Corps; Lieutenants Haines, Penrose, M.R.C.; Oliver, dental surgeon. Casuals: Hospital Corps, 1st Class Sergeants Lurcomb for duty, Muller for retirement; privates, 6 for duty, 6 for discharge, 1 for furlough, 1 sick; Quartermaster Corps, 5; Signal Corps, 3; line, 76; sick, 15; general prisoners, 10; stowaways, 2 enlisted 4th Cavalry.

The Army transport Logan sailed from Manila May 15 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf.; Capt. William A. Cavanaugh, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 2d Field Art.; Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf.; Capt. Fred C. Doyle, 1st Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Donald M. Beere, 3d Field Art. For San Francisco—Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 12th Inf.; Capt. Orville C. Brown, Med. Corps; Capt. Ernest Gray Bingham, Med. Corps; Capt. Corydon G. Snow, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Stearns, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, 23d Inf.; Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, Med. Corps; Capt. Craig R. Snyder, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Desher Whiting, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. Aydelette, Med. Corps; 2d Lieut. Clifford Bluemel, 24th Inf.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14
Logan	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to July 12, 1913.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	May 7	May 15	21
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—1st Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Arrived Nagasaki May 20.
McCLELLAN—1st Lieut. E. J. Cullen, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—1st Lieut. E. E. Bennett, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 6; left Honolulu May 15.

SUMNER—1st Lieut. W. N. Porter, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Arrived San Francisco May 17. The Thomas sails for Honolulu May 24, and from there will return to San Francisco. She will later sail for Manila.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Diego, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 155th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. H. W. Bunn, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Howard, Md.

THE ARMY.

S.O. MAY 22, 1913, WAR DEPT.
 Leave one month to Pay Clerk William M. Dixon, M.C.
 Leave four months, June 25, 1913, to Major Charles Lynch, M.C.
 Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, 26th Inf., relieved further duty, Fort Washington, Md., join his regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, I.G., upon promotion to grade of colonel remain on duty in office of inspector general, Western Department.
 Par. 15, S.O. 109, May 10, 1913, War D. amended to direct Chaplain William R. Arnold, P.R.R. Inf., upon completion of temporary duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., to proceed to Fort Washington, Md.

Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf., will proceed May 31, 1913, to his home preparatory to his retirement.
 Leave from May 31 to and including June 26, 1913, inclusive, granted Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf., captain, Major Robert Alexander, Infantry, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and return to station.
 First Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, C.A.C., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced.

Each of the following officers will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person on June 2, 1913, to the C.O. of that post and to Capt. Robert E. Allen, 29th Inf., captain, Infantry Team, for duty in connection with the tryout for places on the team: Capt. Ward Dabney, 6th Inf.; Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry Hawley, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 17th Inf.; Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Inf., and Robert Sears, 1st Inf.
 The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:
 Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick from Presidio of San Francisco as chief surgeon, 3d Division, and from duty in the office of the chief surgeon, Western Department, about June 30, 1913, and will then assume command of the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.
 Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall from Fort Riley, Kas., to San Francisco, June 30, 1913, for duty as chief surgeon, 3d Division, and sanitary inspector, Western Department.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 16, 1913.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.
 Second Lieut. Burton Y. Read, 11th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry from Nov. 30, 1912.
 Second Lieut. William T. Pigott, Jr., 2d Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry from Nov. 30, 1912.
 Promotion in the Army.
 Cavalry Arm.
 Second Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th Cav., to be first lieutenant from May 10, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Harry L. King, 3d Cav., detached from his proper command.

Nominations received by the Senate May 20, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.
 General Officers.
 Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., to be brigadier general from May 16, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, retired from active service April 26, 1913.
 Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., to be brigadier general from May 16, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, retired from active service May 13, 1913.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants from May 16, 1913: Moreton H. Axline, Fla.; Frederick Binder, Neb.; William A. Boyd, Ga.; Frank E. Bunk, Ohio; William McE. Edwards, Wis.; Alonso Graves, Ala.; Daniel J. Hayes, Cal.; Chester Jackson, Pa.; Daniel R. Law, N.Y.; Arthur H. Mays, Cal.; Edward C. Morton, Ill.; Charles H. Peck, N.Y.; William M. Perkins, La.; Henry S. Plummer, Minn.; Victor E. Putnam, Cal.; Harry L. Schurmeier, Cal.; George R. Satterlee, N.Y., and Harry G. Wood, Minn.

G.O. 33, MAY 19, 1913, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the Congressional medal of honor was awarded on May 10, 1913, to Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 6th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action in the vicinity of Nasuguan, Batangas, P.I., Nov. 23, 1901, while first lieutenant, 4th Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 34, MAY 21, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, Par. I, G.O. 133, War D., Sept. 28, 1911, relating to the detail of sergeants for duty with the Organized Militia, is amended so as to provide that the additional sergeants assigned to the 1st and 2d Infantry be assigned to the 6th and 7th Infantry, respectively.
 II. Sec. 3, Par. I, G.O. 23, War D., Feb. 2, 1906, is amended so as to discontinue the issue of service rifles and equipment pertaining thereto to dismounted companies of the Signal Corps. Commanding officers of such companies as now have these rifles and appurtenances thereto will take steps to turn the same in to points designated by the Ordnance Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, MAY 19, 1913, COAST ART. SCHOOL.

1. On and after May 24, 1913, cotton service, in lieu of the woolen service uniform, will be worn. Enlisted men will wear the white collar with this uniform in garrison and on pass.
 2. Enlisted men will wear civilian clothing while on pass when it is practicable to do so, but its use on the reservation of Fort Monroe, except for the necessary time in leaving the garrison or in returning thereto, is prohibited.
 3. Officers will habitually wear either the dress or the white uniform on Sundays, authorized holidays and after retreat daily. They may wear the dress or white after one p.m., upon Wednesdays and Saturdays and after four p.m., upon other days.

By order of Colonel Haynes:
K. C. MASTELLER, Capt., C.A.C., Secretary.

G.O. 12, MAY 14, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.
 The 119th and 143d Cos., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Washington, Md., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing from San Francisco about May 24, 1913.

G.O. 2, MARCH 17, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.
 Major Herman W. Schull, O.D., is announced as chief ordnance officer of the department and commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, vice Major John W. Joyes, O.D., relieved.
 By command of Major General Bell:
H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 3, MARCH 19, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.
 I. Announces that a training school for saddlers and for battery mechanics of Field Artillery will be established at the Manila Ordnance Depot, the course of instruction lasting from March 15 of each year to Feb. 15 of the following year. The saddlers' school may be attended by a member of the regimental detachment of infantry regiments. This year the class will consist of ten enlisted men in the saddlers' school and three in the battery mechanics' school, and the course will be so modified as to start May 1 instead of March 15.
 II. Announces that competitive examinations for appointment to the grade of sergeant, Hospital Corps, will be held June 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1913, at such posts in this department as may be designated later.
 III. Announces that all officers and non-commissioned officers and selected privates of the Mountain Artillery will receive, under the supervision of the senior officer on duty with Mountain Artillery, such instruction as will make them thoroughly conversant with the subject matter contained in the "Manual of Pack Transportation, Quartermaster's Department," by H. W. Daly, and also such practical work as will make them skilled in setting up, ribbing up, adjusting and packing the aparejo which has been recommended by the Field Artillery Board for adoption by the Mountain Artillery.

G.O. 4, APRIL 4, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.
 1. Officers ordered to proceed individually to the United States or to any station in the department involving transportation on a transport having Manila for its port of departure, will apply to the chief quartermaster for such transportation immediately upon receipt of their orders.
 2. Officers who have been granted leaves of absence involving transportation on a transport having Manila for its port of departure, or who require such transportation to enable them to rejoin from leave, will apply to the chief quartermaster for the transportation desired in ample time prior to the vessel's departure.
 By command of Major General Bell:
H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

(G.O. 2, series 1913, was the last issued from headquarters, Department of Mindanao.)

G.O. 1, FEB. 22, 1913, DISTRICT OF MINDANAO.
 The following change of station of troops serving in this district is announced:
 The 51st Co., Phil. Scouts, from Davao to Pettit Barracks.
 By command of Brigadier General Pershing:
HENRY H. WHITNEY, A.G.

G.O. 2, FEB. 12, 1913, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
 The following transfer of troops is ordered: Headquarters and band, 8th Infantry, from Camp Keithley to Ludlow Barracks.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith from active service on May 15, 1913, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (May 15, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.
 Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major William M. Wright, A.G., effective about April 15, 1913. (April 5, Phil. D.)
 Leave four months, about July 13, 1913, to Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G. (May 20, War D.)
 Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco by Par. 1, S.O. 95, April 24, 1913, War D., vice Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom (Infantry), I.G., hereby relieved. (May 20, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.
 Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, I.G., and Major George H. McManus, acting inspector general, are assigned to duty in the office of the department inspector, with station in San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.
 Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, acting J.A., division, in addition to other duties is assigned to duty in office of the department judge advocate, with station in San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.
 Lieut. Col. Charles K. Kranthoff, Major George E. Stockle and Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds and James R. Pourie, Q.M.C., are assigned to duty in the office of the department Q.M., with station in San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)
 Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Q.M.C., from duty at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, relieving Capt. John P. Spurr, Q.M.C., who will then proceed to Manila for duty. (March 17, Phil. D.)
 Major Robert G. Paxton, Q.M.C., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa; Fort Keogh, Mont., and such other points as may be necessary on business pertaining to the breeding and raising of horses for Army remounts on Indian reservations and to other matters relating to the Q.M. Corps, and then return to proper station. (May 15, War D.)
 Leave fourteen days to Major Frank H. Lawton, Q.M.C. (May 15, Eastern D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill, Q.M.C., now at Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Marion C. Mitchell, Q.M.C. Sergeant Mitchell will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (May 15, War D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. William H. Shaffer, Q.M.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (March 22, Phil. D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. John T. Grimes, Q.M.C., from duty at Cuartel de España, Manila, to Manila for duty. (March 17, Phil. D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. Hugh Davitt, Q.M.C., from duty in Manila to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Edward L. Batterton, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Manila for duty. (March 18, Phil. D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. Oscar Menton, Q.M.C., to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Edwin S. Bronson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Manila for duty. (March 18, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John N. Lorimer, Q.M.C., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to the post of San Juan, San Juan, P.R., for duty.
 Sergt. James Blaney, Q.M.C., now at the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is assigned to duty at that depot. (May 16, War D.)
 Master Electr. Ira S. Snodgrass, Q.M.C., now at Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (May 17, War D.)
 Leave two months to Capt. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C. (May 15, War D.)
 Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark. Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (May 15, War D.)

Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, about Sept. 15, 1913, and will then proceed to the United States and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (May 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., division surgeon, in addition to his other duties is assigned to duty in the office of the department surgeon, with station in San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the department surgeon, with station in San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.C., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty at that post. (May 10, Western D.)

Leave two months, with permission to return to the United States via Siberia and Europe, is granted Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., upon relief from duty in this department. (March 25, Phil. D.)

Major William E. Vose, M.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (March 25, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Llewellyn M. Maxson, Q.M.C., Jackson Barracks, La., to Gettysburg, Pa., for temporary duty at camp to be established at that place in connection with celebration of fiftieth anniversary of battle of Gettysburg. (May 20, War D.)

Sergt. Walter H. Sutherland, Q.M.C., Fort Miles, Cal., will be sent to Honolulu, H.T., for duty in the office of the department Q.M., Hawaiian Department. (May 19, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Charles T. King, M.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 27, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Eugene G. Northington, M.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 27, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., Manila, from further duty in connection with the board for the study of tropical diseases, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 28, Phil. D.)

Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., from further temporary duty at Augur Barracks to his proper station, Pettit Barracks. (Feb. 24, D. Min.)

Leave one month, when services can be spared, to Major R. B. Grubbs, M.C. (May 12, Western D.)

Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., relieved assignment to Schofield Barracks, H.T., report Hawaiian Department for duty. (May 20, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Theodore Lamson, M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Leopold Mitchell, M.C. (May 21, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., when his services can be spared by his department commander. (May 21, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 20, 1913, is granted Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C. (May 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., about July 1, 1913, and will then report to Washington and report in person to the governor of the Soldiers' Home for duty. (May 19, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C. (May 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., will report to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty on the transport Dix for the trip of that transport beginning about June 7, 1913, to the Philippine Islands and return. (May 21, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. George D. Graham, D.S., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila, P.I., about Sept. 15, 1913, will proceed on that transport to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (May 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert T. Oliver, D.S., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (March 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, D.S., now a patient in Field Hospital No. 3, Texas City, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Base Hospital, for further treatment. (May 24, D. Div.)

Acting Dental Surg. John A. Snapp will proceed on May 15, 1913, to Henry Barracks, P.R., for duty, for a period of one month, and then return to San Juan, P.R. (May 9, D.P.R.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class H. L. Rister, H.C., from Cavite to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gustave Fonteyne, H.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Sinaloa, for duty. (March 14, Phil. D.)

Sergt. George I. Pacey, H.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is assigned to duty at that post. (May 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Heinrich Vennemann, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, War D.)

Sergt. Frank I. Lewis, H.C., Texas City, Texas, will be discharged by purchase. (May 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., is assigned to duty in the office of the department engineer, with station in San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)

Major Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., in addition to the duties assigned to him in Par. 18, S.O. 103, War D., May 3, 1913, is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair to any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 12th Lighthouse District, to relieve Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., of that duty. (May 17, War D.)

Probational 2d Lieut. John C. Gotwals, C.E., is assigned to the 2d Battalion of Engineers. He is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, take station at that place, and join the 2d Battalion of Engineers at Texas City, Texas, for duty with that battalion. (May 19, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Carr W. Waller, O.D., will proceed to Fort Ruger, Fort De Russy, Fort Armstrong, Fort Camanche and Schofield Barracks, H.T., for the purpose of conducting the proof firing of gun carriages and the inspection of seacoast armament and return to proper station. (May 15, War D.)

When the services of Ord. Sergt. John C. Hyland are no longer required at Fort Clark, Texas, he will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (May 16, War D.)

The following officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1913, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department: First Lieuts. George R. Norton, Everett S. Hughes, Thomas J. Smith, Halstead P. Councilman and John J. Thomas. (May 20, War D.)

Majors Leroy T. Hillman and Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., are relieved from detail in that department, July 1, 1913, and are detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 3, 1913. (May 20, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 99, April 29, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. Carr W. Waller, O.D., is revoked. (May 20, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Ordnance Department is assigned to the company, Coast Artillery Corps, specified after his name, June 20, 1913, and will then join that company:

Capt. Charles G. Miller (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 114th Co.
 Capt. Joseph H. Pelot (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 89th Co.
 Capt. Morgan L. Brett (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 83d Co.
 Capt. Richard H. Somers (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 103d Co.
 Capt. Thomas L. Coles (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 113th Co.
 Capt. John R. Rose (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 24th Co.
 Capt. Carr W. Waller (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), 30th Co. (May 20, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Ordnance Department is assigned to the regiment specified after his name, to take effect June 20, 1913, and will then join station to which he may be assigned:

Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart (first lieutenant, Inf.), 10th Inf.
 Capt. Rolland W. Case (first lieutenant, Inf.), 13th Inf.
 Capt. Charles S. Donavin (first lieutenant, Inf.), 23d Inf.
 Capt. Arthur D. Minick (first lieutenant, Inf.), 11th Inf.
 First Lieut. Fred H. Coleman (second lieutenant, Cav.), 2d Cav.

Each of the Infantry officers named will be assigned to a company and station by the C.O. of the regiment to which he is assigned. Lieutenant Coleman will be assigned to a troop and station by the C.O. of the regiment to which he is assigned. (May 21, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave two months, with permission, to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, S.C., effective about April 15, 1913. (April 5, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles Cortes, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave June 5, 1913, for duty in the Philippine Department. (May 15, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Leonard Regs, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 17, War D.)

First Class Sergt. James E. Faris, Co. F, S.C., from duty in Philippine Department to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 24, Phil. D.)

Master Signal Electr. Milan A. Loosley, Co. F, S.C., from duty in Philippine Department to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 22, Phil. D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be sergeants: Corps. Arthur L. Bruhl and Clarence F. Adams, to date May 16, 1913. To be corporals: First Class Privts. Lucius R. Reed, William M. Shimmam and Edward Fisher, to date May 16, 1913. (May 16, C.S.O.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps now serving on the third section of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, when their services can be spared will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending receipt of further orders in their cases: First Class Sergts. Eugene Lazar, Fred E. Stuard and Luther Kyttle, Sergt. Anthony MacAndrew, Corps. William Shafer, Edward D. Roberts, Andrew E. O'Day, John A. Mannus, Watt G. Higginbotham and John P. Gleaves. (May 12, Western D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps now serving on the second section of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, when their services can be spared by the officer in charge of that section will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty at that post pending receipt of further orders in their cases: Master Signal Electr. Charles H. Carpenter, 1st Class Sergts. Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn and John A. Malterer, Sergt. Charles B. Murphy, Corps. Lewis R. Godden, Enos G. Doner and Ellis R. Montgomery. (May 12, Western D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 107, War D., May 8, 1913, as directs that 1st Class Sergt. Leonard Regs, S.C., be sent to Presidio of San Francisco is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty with Field Co. A, Signal Corps. (May 21, War D.)

Sergt. Howard Van Winkle, S.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5, 1913, for duty. (May 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave two months, about June 25, is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Wall, 1st Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (May 7, Western D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Par. 17, S.O. 97, April 26, 1913, War D., is amended so as to direct Capt. Charles W. Van Way, 3d Cav. (detached in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect May 18, 1913), to report for duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., not later than June 5, 1913. (May 16, War D.)

The name of Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 2, 1913, vice Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cavalry, whose name is removed therefrom, to take effect July 1. (May 17, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Each of the following officers of the 4th Cavalry is relieved from assignment to that regiment and placed on the unassigned list: Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Albert N. McClure and Frank L. Case. (May 15, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 6th Cav. (May 12, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, with permission to visit Japan and China, granted 1st Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 7th Cav., effective about April 15, 1913. (March 13, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SMITH.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder, 8th Cav., is detailed as captain in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 20, 1913. (May 20, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Sergt. Plum Banks, Troop B, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 21, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Capt. Willard H. McCormack, 10th Cav., upon his arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will report in person to Capt. William H. Clifton, jr., 13th Cav., captain, Army Cavalry Team, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team. (May 16, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The leave granted Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., is extended three months, with permission to go beyond the sea. (May 13, Eastern D.)

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., is relieved from further duty with the 5th Cavalry, and will proceed via Washington, D.C., to join his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (May 17, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., relieved duty Fort Monroe, Va., to proper station. (May 20, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave four months, effective about June 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav. (May 9, Eastern D.)

Second Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, jr., unassigned, 15th Cav., was on May 13 assigned to Troop K.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. H. J. Brees, Cavalry, is removed from the list of detached officers, July 1, 1913. (May 17, War D.)

Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment. (May 18, War D.)

Leave two months is granted Col. William J. Nicholson, Cavalry. (March 31, Phil. D.)

Leave three months, about July 5, 1913, is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Forsyth, Cavalry. (May 7, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, Cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave that place about Aug. 5, 1913, and join regiment in the Hawaiian Department. (May 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Capt. Charles G. Mortimer, 1st Field Art., having been detailed in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect March 20, 1913, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty as Q.M. (March 19, Phil. D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Leave two months, to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. William E. Dunn, 2d Field Art., effective on completion of the field artillery service practice in the District of Luzon. (April 1, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Robert W. Wilson, 2d Field Art., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., July 1, 1913, for examination to determine his fitness for transfer to the Coast Artillery Corps. (May 19, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person about May 28, 1913, for duty pertaining to the trial of the Cavalry equipment for period not to exceed fifteen days, and then return to proper station. (May 15, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Capt. George M. Brooke, 4th Field Art., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will join regiment at Texas City, Texas. (May 3, Central D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The name of Col. Adam Slaker, C.A.C., is placed on the

list of detached officers, May 18, 1913, and the name of Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, May 7. (May 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is assigned to station and duty as indicated after his name, and upon being relieved from duty at the Army War College will join the station to which assigned: Col. Stephen M. Foote to Fort Monroe, Va., to assume command of that post and of the Coast Defenses of Charleston; Col. Henry C. Davis to Fort Washington, Md., to assume command of that post and of the Coast Defenses of the Potomac. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., C.A.C., is transferred from the 113th Company to the 96th, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join company. (May 15, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Offense Hope, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (May 14, Eastern D.)

Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (May 12, Eastern D.)

The name of Capt. Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, May 18, 1913, vice Capt. Le Vert Coleman, C.A.C., whose name is removed therefrom, to take effect May 17, 1913. (May 17, War D.)

Leave four months, to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Terence E. Murphy, C.A.C., effective upon relief from duty in this department. (March 29, Phil. D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-four days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., to leave the department about Aug. 15, 1913. (March 18, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, to return to the United States via Europe, to 1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., upon relief from duty in this department. (March 29, Phil. D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. John Mather is transferred from the 119th Company to the 104th and will join latter company, Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer is transferred from the 119th Company to the 104th and will join company, Capt. Le Vert Coleman is assigned to the 119th instead of the 104th Company as announced in S.O. 98, April 28, 1913, War D. (May 16, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C. (May 15, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred or assigned as indicated after his name and will join his company about June 20, 1913: Alden G. Strong from the 73d to the 1st Company, Shepler W. Fitz Gerald from the 169th to the 52d Company, Harold A. Strauss from the 118th to the 169th Company, William C. Washington relieved from attachment to the 41st and assigned to the 73d Company. (May 15, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Calder, 2d Inf., on April 15, 1913, will proceed from Manila to Honolulu, H.T., and join his regiment. (March 14, Phil. D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. F. BEIGER.

Sick leave for three months to Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf. (May 17, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

COL. R. C. VAN VLIET, ATTACHED.

Leave twenty days, effective May 10, 1913, to Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf. (May 8, 2d Div.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, to visit the United States and to apply to The A.G. of Army for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William F. Creary, 8th Inf., to leave the department about April 19, 1913. (April 5, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Rush B. Lincoln, 8th Inf., now on temporary duty in the field, Island of Jolo, having been appointed battalion adjutant, 1st Battalion, 8th Inf., will proceed to Ludlow Barracks for duty. (March 8, D. Min.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and placed on the unassigned list. (May 15, War D.)

Leave two months, effective June 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. John B. De la Cruz, 10th Inf. (May 13, Eastern D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, effective about July 10, 1913, is granted Major La Roy S. Upton, 10th Inf. (May 13, Eastern D.)

Color Sergt. Thomas Joyce, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., now on leave, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person on June 2, 1913, to Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., captain, Army Infantry Team, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team. (May 16, War D.)

First Sergt. James Carter, Co. E, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, to 2d Lieut. Emmert W. Savage, 13th Inf., about April 15, 1913. (March 25, Phil. D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about May 22, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 13th Inf. (May 17, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The name of Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 14th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, vice Capt. John H. Parker, Infantry, whose name is removed therefrom, May 21. Captain Parker is assigned to the 8th Infantry, May 22. He will proceed to San Francisco in time to sail on the transport to leave about Sept. 5, 1913, for Manila and will join his regiment. (May 21, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles Howard, Co. B, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE BELL, JR.

Leave two months, under exceptional circumstances, about June 10, to 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Bagby, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 6, Western D.)

Leave one month, about May 20, 1913, to Chaplain Robert J. Fleming, jr., 19th Inf. (May 9, 2d Div.)

Capt. George H. White, 16th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and placed on the unassigned list. (May 19, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., is transferred to the 20th Infantry, to take effect Aug. 1, 1913, and will then join regiment. (May 21, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., is detailed for duty as spotter of the Infantry Team and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person on May 28, 1913, to Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., captain of the team. (May 21, War D.)

First Sergt. Emanuel Ziegler, Co. G, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

First Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Nebraska and will join his regiment. (May 17, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., 23d Inf., is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps and will report at 2d Division, for assignment to duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. (May 15, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Second Lieut. Casper B. Rucker, 24th Inf., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, and join company. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 24th Inf., Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and join company. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, to visit Japan and China, to Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., about May 15, 1913. (March 19, Phil. D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Each of the following officers of the 25th Infantry is relieved from assignment to that regiment and placed on the unassigned list: Capt. William E. Bennett, jr., 1st Lieut. John E. Green and 1st Lieut. George C. Lawason, aid. (May 15, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. E. P. PENDLETON, ATTACHED.

Leave fourteen days to Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 26th Inf. (May 10, 2d Div.)

Leave fifteen days, effective about May 15, 1913, is granted Capt. Collin H. Ball, 26th Inf. (May 13, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

First Sergt. Michael Timmins, Co. H, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., captain, Infantry team, National Matches, 1913, will repair to Washington on business in connection with the tryout for places on the team. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., captain, Infantry Team, will proceed about May 26, 1913, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the organization of the team. (May 21, War D.)

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., having completed duties for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to his proper station. (May 19, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Leave two months and twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, 30th Inf. (May 17, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER.

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 10, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Leopold Mercader, P.R.R. of Inf. (May 13, Eastern D.)

Leave three months and twenty days, effective about July 2, 1913, is granted Capt. Miles K. Taubee, P.R.R. of Inf. (May 14, Eastern D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Infantry, unassigned, is assigned to the 25th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave that place about Aug. 5, 1913, and join regiment in Hawaiian Department. (May 15, War D.)

The name of Col. Charles G. Morton, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, May 20, 1913. (May 20, War D.)

The name of Col. Charles M. Truitt, Infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers, May 21, 1913, and the name of Col. Charles G. Morton, Infantry, is removed therefrom, May 20, 1913. (May 20, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Parker, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers and is assigned to 8th Infantry, May 22. He will sail from San Francisco for Manila about Sept. 5, to join regiment. (May 21, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Michael E. Sliney, P.S., from the 10th Battalion, unassigned, to the 50th Company; 1st Lieut. David H. Edwards, P.S., from the 50th Company to the 10th Battalion, unassigned. (March 17, Phil. D.)

Leave three months and sixteen days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. White, P.S., and to leave the department about July 15, 1913. (March 21, Phil. D.)

Leave four months, to return to the United States via Europe, to 1st Lieut. William Townsend, P.S., to leave the department about April 25, 1913. (March 21, Phil. D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. Henry F. Schroeder (promoted from first lieutenant) to the 26th Company, 1st Lieut. Burton E. Bowen (promoted from second lieutenant) to the 28th company. (March 24, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Eacott B. Miller, P.S., returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed by the first available transportation to join his company. (April 2, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. John H. Neff, P.S., is extended two months. (May 15, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Frederick M. Armstrong from the 2d Battalion, unassigned, to the 14th Company; 2d Lieut. Isaac J. Nichol from the 14th Company to the 2d Battalion, unassigned. (April 3, Phil. D.)

ARMY INFANTRY TEAM.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person on June 2, 1913, to Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., captain, Infantry team, for duty in connection with the try out for the team: Capt. John H. Page, jr., 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d Inf. (May 19, War D.)

DETAILED TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 20, 1913: First Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, 8th Cav.; Capt. Glen F. Jenks, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, Walter M. Wilhelms and Birch O. Mahaffey, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Maish, 13th Inf. (May 20, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1913, for a period of four years: Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, William A. Pendleton, jr., Julian S. Hatcher, Roland W. Pinger, Glendon M. Barnes, Earl J. W. Ragsdale, William B. Hardigg, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Walker, jr., 3d P.A. (May 20, War D.)

RELIEVED ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department, June 19, 1913: Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, Carr W. Waller, Charles G. Mettler, Joseph H. Pelot, Morgan L. Brett, Richard H. Somers, Thomas L. Coles, John B. Rose, Roland W. Case, Charles S. Donovan, Arthur D. Minick, and 1st Lieut. Fred H. Coleman. (May 20, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. Walter C. Short, 1st Cav., is transferred to the 4th Cavalry, to take effect July 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1913, and join regiment in the Hawaiian Department. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., is transferred to the 4th Cavalry, to take effect July 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1913, and join his regiment in Hawaiian Department. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 1st Cav., is transferred to the 4th Cavalry, to take effect July 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1913, and join regiment in the Hawaiian Department. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cavalry, to take effect July 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1913, and join his regiment in Philippine Department. (May 15, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Field Artillery arm are ordered to take effect Sept. 1, 1913: First Lieut. Ballard Lyerly from the 4th Field Artillery to the 1st, 1st Lieut. John N. Greely from the 1st Field Artillery to the 4th, Lieutenant Lyerly will be assigned to a battery of his regiment serving in the Philippine Department, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport to leave that place on or about Sept. 5, 1913, for Manila and join his battery. Lieutenant Greely will proceed as soon as practicable after Oct. 1, 1913, to join his regiment. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. James V. Heidt, 1st Inf., is transferred to the 9th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (May 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, 17th Inf., is transferred to the 10th Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (May 15, War D.)

Major Michael J. Lenihan, 7th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Infantry, to

ment indicated after his name to the 1st Infantry, to take effect July 1, 1913. Each officer will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1913, and join regiment in the Hawaiian Department: Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin from the 28th Infantry, Carl A. Martin from the 4th Infantry, and John L. Jordan from the 12th Infantry. (May 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Infantry, to take effect July 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco in time to sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1913, and join his regiment in the Philippine Department. (May 15, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred from the regiment indicated after his name to the 25th Infantry, July 1, 1913, and will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave about July 5, 1913, and join regiment in the Hawaiian Department: Capt. Americus Mitchell from the 5th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Wyman from the 28th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. William A. Gance from the 9th Infantry. (May 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 8th Inf., is transferred to the 20th Infantry, July 1, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Martin C. Wise, transferred to the 8th Infantry on the date specified. Lieutenant Wise will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave about July 5, 1913, for Manila, P.I., to join regiment. (May 17, War D.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect Aug. 1, 1913: Second Lieut. Millard P. Harmon, Jr., from the 9th Infantry to the 13th; 2d Lieut. Parker C. Kallach, Jr., from the 13th Infantry to the 9th; 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary from the 29d Infantry to the 13th; 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey from the 13th Infantry to the 23d; 2d Lieut. Xavier F. Blauvelt from the 7th Infantry to the 13th; 2d Lieut. Roger H. Williams from the 13th Infantry to the 7th; 2d Lieut. Merl P. Schillerstrom from the 18th Infantry to the 8th; 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Uhl from the 8th Infantry to the 18th; 2d Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson from the 5th Infantry to the 15th; 2d Lieut. Maurice D. Welby from the 15th Infantry to the 5th; 2d Lieut. Robert C. Goetz from the 3d Field Artillery to the 2d; 2d Lieut. Herbert R. Odell from the 2d Field Artillery to the 3d; 2d Lieut. E. Francis Riggs from the 6th Field Artillery to the 1st; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Teague from the 1st Field Artillery to the 6th Field Artillery.

Each of the officers, who is transferred to a regiment serving in whole or in part in the Philippine Department, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place on or about Aug. 5, 1913, and upon arrival at Manila, will join his regiment or the portion thereof serving in that department. He will be assigned to a company or battery by his regimental commander. Each of the officers transferred from a regiment serving in whole or in part in the Philippine Department will be assigned to a company or battery by the C.O. of the regiment to which he is transferred, and will as soon as practicable after Sept. 1, 1913, join his company or battery in the United States. (May 19, War D.)

Capt. George W. Wallace is transferred from the 8th Infantry to the 16th Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (May 19, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. William E. Mould, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo., May 26, 1913. (May 16, War D.)

Major John T. Nance, retired, will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty in connection with the experimental camp of instruction to be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from July 1 to Aug. 8, 1913. (May 21, War D.)

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed at the proper time to that post and report in person Aug. 20, 1913, for duty accordingly: First Lieut. David H. Bower, 22d Inf.; George R. Byrd, 17th Inf.; Rupert A. Durford, 26th Inf.; Felix Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf.; Lloyd R. Fredendall, 2d Inf.; Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav.; Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav.; Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.; Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf.; Walter E. Pridgen, 1st Inf.; and 2d Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 20th Inf. (May 16, War D.)

ARMY CAVALRY TEAM.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report in person on June 5, 1913, to the C.O. of that post and to Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., captain, Army Cavalry Team, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team: Capt. James Huston, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav.; Robert Blaine, 10th Cav.; Emmett Addis, 10th Cav.; John A. Pearson, 11th Cav.; James J. O'Hara, Cav.; Roy W. Holderness, Cav.; Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav.; John Alden Degen, 12th Cav.; Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 10th Cav.; and Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav. (May 16, War D.)

DETAILED TO U.S.M.A.

The following officers are relieved from their present duties, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 24, 1913, to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy for duty: First Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Sullivan, 18th Inf. (May 15, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf.; Major John P. Hains, C.A.C., and Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1913, for the purpose of submitting a recommendation in regard to the cutting out of trees on the reservations of Fort Winfield Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco. (May 12, Western D.)

A board of officers to meet at Cuartel de España, Manila, for the examination of 1st Lieut. William H. Patterson, 24th Inf., to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Peter C. Harris, 18th Inf.; Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 13th Inf.; Capt. George J. Holden, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C. (April 2, Phil. D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following enlisted men of the 1st Infantry, now on duty with the Militia of the states and territory indicated, are transferred as sergeants to the 6th Infantry with a view to filling vacancies created in that regiment: Sergts. George D. Dixon, Co. G, Iowa; John W. Bowen, Co. K, Mass.; James E. Power, Co. L, Mass.; Murley R. Roberts, Co. A, Hawaii; Ethelbert V. Burrell, Co. C, Conn.; Frederick Schoenfeld, Co. M, Conn.; Clyde E. Austin, Co. L, Mich.; Louis H. Cook, Co. H, Ind.; Rovelie E. Utter, Co. C, New Mex.; Charles S. Hogue, Co. F, Pa.; James E. Dunn, Co. B, Ohio; Vincent D. Phillips, Co. D, La.; Robert B. Lyons, Co. E, Kas.; John Malloy, Co. F, Ore.; Jesse P. Morris, Co. K, N.J.; John Hailey, Co. I, Vt.; William J. Graham, Co. G, Md. (May 21, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the 2d Infantry, now on duty with the Militia of the states indicated, are transferred as sergeants to the 7th Infantry with a view to filling vacancies created in that regiment: Sergts. John W. Rock, Co. M, N.D.; John A. Woodbridge, Co. B, N.Y.; Thomas P. McGovern, Co. G, Vt.; Harry J. Pond, Co. K, Mass.; Harry L. Lowell, Co. K, Mass.; Ernest J. Johnston, Co. I, Conn.; Richard J. Hughes, Co. L, Conn.; James L. Cardwell, Co. I, Wyo.; Joseph A. Davis, Co. L, Del.; Hugh B. Forbes, Co. E, Ind.; John Bierman, Co. B, Iowa; James M. Pierce, Co. A, N.J.; William B. Cady, Co. C, N.C.; Alva L. Graham, Co. H, Va.; Edgar N. Caldwell, Co. D, Wis.; Arley Martin, Co. F, Wis.; Roy W. Hodges, Fla.; Michael Fody, Wash.

ELECTRICIANS.

Master Signal Electr. Zachariah H. Mitchum, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave July 5, 1913, for duty with Field Company L, Signal Corps. (May 15, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Charles W. Chadbourne, now on duty as radio operator on the transport Meade, Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5, 1913, for duty in the Philippine Department. (May 16, War D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 109, May 10, 1913, War D., is amended so as to direct that Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Edwin C. Mead be sent to Fort Levee, Maine, and Electr. Sergt. 2d Class James A. Thomas be sent to Fort Worden, Wash. (May 17, War D.)

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 12, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson entertained with a five hundred party on Tuesday evening for Mrs. Slaker, Mrs. Griffith, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Miss Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Spencer and Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey. Prizes were won by Captain Farmer, Mrs. Wetherill and Captain Lomax. A telegram bearing news of the announcement at San Diego, Cal., of the engagement of Miss Isabelle Ingle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Ingle, of that city, to Capt. James Hanson, of Jefferson Barracks, was received and read to the guests by Captain Wilson during the affair. Capt. and Mrs. Farmer were hosts at a beautiful dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Slaker, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax and Miss Nolan.

Childs Howard entertained Miss Blanche Nolan and James Nolan at dinner on Wednesday. The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening was attended by Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey and their guest, Miss Katherine Benham, of St. Louis, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, James Nolan, Blanche Nolan and Childs Howard. Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey entertained Capt. and Mrs. Foster and Miss Benham at dinner on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Slaker, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. Jones were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Farmer had dinner on Friday for Captain Hanson, Major Smith, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Foster and Miss Nolan. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Poulin have leased the Monroe Horton home in Webster Groves for the summer and will have with them their daughter, Mrs. Ola Walter Bell, wife of Captain Bell, and her two children. Mrs. Horton will open her cottage at Point Aux Barques, Mich., about June 1.

Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor had Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes as their guests to dinner on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were hosts at supper on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax, Mr. Braden and Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor.

The post baseball team defeated the 1843 Bourbon Rye Whiskey team, of St. Louis, in a game on the Jefferson Barracks diamond Sunday, the score being 15 to 5. Mrs. Spencer, wife of Lieut. Ted Spencer, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Burr the past month, departed on Wednesday for her home in Fort Leavenworth.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 19, 1913.

Lieutenant Merrill gave a bowling party on Monday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey. The bridge club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Holmes. Present: Mesdames Griffith, Pillsbury, Williams, Wilson, Burr, McAlister and Miss Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax, Miss Katherine Benham, of St. Louis, and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes.

Capt. and Mrs. Farmer gave a beautiful dinner on Tuesday for Major Smith, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey and Miss Nolan. Col. and Mrs. Griffith entertained Captain Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at dinner on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. England arrived on Wednesday.

Major and Mrs. Howard were hosts at a delightful dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Slaker, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. England and Lieut. and Mrs. Burr.

On Thursday evening the moving picture show in the old mess hall building was unusually well attended, owing to the production of a special feature reel which showed parts of the parade and dedication ceremonies attending the Jefferson Memorial celebration in St. Louis. Colonel Griffith and the troops from this post, which he commanded in the parade, "looked good" to the audience, who responded with a storm of applause when our men, headed by the band, marched upon the screen.

Capt. Charles C. Farmer departed on Wednesday, in charge of a detachment of recruits, for Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury had as guests to luncheon on Thursday Mrs. Izard, of St. Louis, Capt. Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. Burr. Col. William T. Wood, until recently commandant at this depot, and Mrs. Wood will sail for Europe May 24. Col. and Mrs. Wood have been residing in Washington, D.C., since their departure from Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nolan, Captain Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Lomax had Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at tea on Saturday. Captain Wilson, whose recruiting detail at this post has expired, left on Saturday night to join his regiment, the 11th Infantry at Texas City. Mrs. Wilson and her small daughter, Grace, departed the same evening for San Francisco, to be guests of Mrs. Sarie, Mrs. Wilson's mother.

Capt. and Mrs. Elliott and Mr. Elliott, their son, of St. Louis, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Griffith and of Mrs. Farmer on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Griffith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Elliott and Captain Lomax at tea on Sunday.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., May 18, 1913.

Sunday afternoon the officers of the 1st Squadron played the officers of the 2d Squadron three periods of polo on the parade grounds between the officers' line and the barracks. The lineup was: 1st Squadron—Captain Long, Lieutenants Talbot, Smith, Henry and Lutz. 2d Squadron—Captain Morey, Lieutenants Scott, Grimes and Jones. The 2d Squadron won by a score of 3 to 1.

The Afternoon Card Club met with Mrs. McKenney on Tuesday. The Evening Auction Club met with Major and Mrs. Hartnett on Wednesday. Captain Craig reported for duty May 15, after a four months' leave spent with Mrs. Craig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Town, of San Antonio, Texas. He has been assigned to Troop D. Mrs. Craig and her two daughters are expected the latter part of the month.

Mrs. Morey entertained delightfully on Thursday at auction in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Lee and Miss Palm. There were three tables. Those playing were Mrs. Siekle, Mrs. Symmonds, Mrs. Hartnett, Mrs. Cass, Miss Palm, Mrs. Arnold, Capt. Talbot, Mrs. Habegger, Mrs. McKenney, Mrs. Arnold, Capt. Arnold and Morey, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Trumbo. Mrs. Elliott and Miss Elliott came in about five o'clock for refreshments, which were most delicious and daintily served in the dining room. Mrs. Talbot won first prize, a dainty blue crêpe de Chine handkerchief bag; Captain Arnold, second, a cut glass bonbon dish, while the consolation, an attractive pink handkerchief bag, and which everyone cut for, went to Mrs. McKenney.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Talbot and Mr. Habegger went up the White River beyond Glenn for trout fishing. They came back Sunday afternoon with a beautiful catch. Mrs. Habegger, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Scott, Captain Long, Mr. Grimes and Mr. Smith were diners at the bowling alley on Saturday evening. After rolling four frames they adjourned to Mrs. Talbot's for a Dutch luncheon.

Capt. and Mrs. McKenney entertained a few people informally on Saturday evening. Mr. Scott has fixed some jumps in the back yard of one of the adobe houses over which the officers and men are training their horses for the coming horse show to be held at Deadwood, S.D.

Troop H gave a dance to celebrate its anniversary on Tues-

day night. The hall was prettily decorated with flags and guidons. Capt. and Mrs. Morey opened the dance with a grand march. Several of the officers and their wives came down for a few dances, although it was a very wet and disagreeable night.

Troop G entertained in their quarters with a dance on Thursday night.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1913.

There was a jolly hop at Fort McDowell Saturday night, to which a large party from the Presidio and the bay posts went. Among them were Col. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Keyes, Misses Lillian Hance, Dorothy Rees, Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Margaret Knight, Price, Dorothy Forsyth, Coyle; Lieutenants Cramer, J. H. Johnson, Price, Thatcher, Wood, Drollinger, Chamberlin and Messrs. Van Vliet, Sample, Jack and O'Ferrall Knight. Lieutenant Nulsen was absent on a few days' leave last week, to attend a house party given by Miss Ann Peters at her home in Stockton. Mrs. J. C. Johnson was a dinner hostess Monday. Mrs. Allan Grier gave a delightful informal dance Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Shallenberger, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Keleher, Misses Dorothy Keleher, Dorothy Rees and Marguerite Van Vliet and Lieutenants Bagby, Wood and Browne. Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln gave a bridge party Wednesday evening. Mrs. Harry Mitchell is giving a large supper party this evening for her cousin and house guest, Miss Lillian Hance. Among the dinners to precede the Fort Scott hop to-morrow night will be one given by Mrs. Francis P. Hardaway for her sister, Miss Kathleen Cates, to meet whom the hop is being given. Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Shipp will leave Annapolis for San Francisco on the 10th of next month and will come directly to San Francisco. Lieutenant Shipp, U.S.N., has been ordered for duty with the Pacific Fleet and will be on this coast for the next few years. The news has caused much pleasure here among the friends of the young couple. Mrs. Shipp was Miss Anna Weller, of San Francisco, before her marriage to the naval officer two years ago. Mrs. Weller had planned to spend part of her summer at Annapolis, but the recent orders have changed her plans.

Capt. Allan J. Grier and Lieut. Thomas S. Bowen, 6th Inf., have been requested to act as judges of the competitive drill of the League of the Cross Cadets to be held in the auditorium on the evening of May 19. Comdr. and Mrs. Solon Armstrong will come up from Santa Barbara on Saturday, to remain several weeks. Their daughter, Miss Bernice Armstrong, is a student at the University of California, and they will spend much of their time across the bay. Since his retirement from the Navy Commander Armstrong has made his home in Santa Barbara.

Col. Cornelius Gardner, who until May 4 was commanding officer of the Presidio, and on that date went on a four months' leave preparatory to going on the retired list, left the Presidio last week for his home in Oregon, where he and his family will spend the summer. Lieut. Guy E. Manning, 12th Inf., is at the Letterman General Hospital for treatment. Troop C, 1st Cav., commanded by Capt. Douglas McCaskey, has left the Presidio for its march to the Sequoia National Park, where it will do guard duty during the coming summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Pierce Murphy have gone to Portland to visit Captain Murphy's relatives. They will return to their home in the Presidio about the middle of June. Col. and Mrs. Willard French, of Washington, arrived here Tuesday and will be at the Hotel St. Francis for a few days. They are being extensively entertained by their friends in the city, which was Mrs. French's home before her marriage to Colonel French. Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., has been relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital.

A board has been appointed for the thinning out of trees in the Presidio and at Fort Winfield Scott. The trees have become so high and thick that in many cases they obstruct the beautiful view of the bay and mountains from the officers' quarters. Among the officers who registered at department headquarters during the week were Brig. Gen. W. M. Wallace and Col. Arthur Williams, both U.S.A., retired. Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, Med. Corps, who reported here for duty, has been ordered to Fort Baker for temporary duty during the absence of Major Robert B. Grubbs, Med. Corps, who goes on leave. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Gove gave a jolly dance Wednesday evening at their home at the Yerba Buena training station. Mrs. W. H. Whiting, wife of Admiral Whiting, entertained several friends at a luncheon at her home in Berkeley last Friday. The afternoon was spent at auction and twelve guests crossed from this side to be present.

Mrs. David F. Sellers, wife of Lieutenant Commander Sellers, left Friday for Tennessee, where she will visit her father, Henry C. Evans, who formerly was Consul General to London and who now resides in Chattanooga. Mrs. Sellers will be gone about a month. Mrs. Martin Crimmins and her children will leave for the East on June 2, and will be away until fall. They will spend the summer with Captain Crimmins's father at his country home on Long Island. Col. John H. Beacom, I.G., spent all day yesterday at the Presidio, condemning buildings that, in his opinion and in the opinion of the Survey Board some months ago, should be razed to make room for more modern structures to house the troops of the Presidio. It is believed that he will recommend that all the quarters of the West Cantonment be razed as soon as funds are available for replacing them.

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, 10th Inf., from the Canal Zone, has reported for duty at the Presidio with the 6th Infantry. By mutual consent Captain Cabell has exchanged posts with Capt. E. T. Collins, 6th Inf., and the last named officer will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty some time next month. Capt. William M. Parker, retired at his own request, has been relieved from duty at the Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy at San Rafael, effective May 22. Col. Lea Feibiger, commanding officer 6th Infantry, who is on sick leave at the Yosemite National Park, is reported as rapidly regaining his health, and may return for duty at the Presidio soon.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 19, 1913.

Mrs. S. D. Maize, Capt. L. W. Oliver, Dr. R. J. Foster, Lieuts. E. W. Taubee and R. B. Patterson were guests of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke at dinner Sunday evening. Little Mary Murchison and Guy Fleming are both recovering from the chicken pox. Mrs. Murchison expects to join her husband, who is encamped with the 19th Infantry at Galveston, Texas, as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Mrs. W. P. Moffet and son, Teddy, attended Captain Amundsen's lecture on "The Discovery of the South Pole," in Rapid City, Monday evening. Lieutenant Patterson dined with Captain Oliver Friday. Capt. J. M. Morgan and Lieut. F. B. Edwards were in Deadwood Wednesday. Captain Morgan returned on the evening train, but Lieutenant Edwards stayed over till Friday.

The baseball game Saturday afternoon between Troops M and K resulted in a victory for Troop M by a score of 11 to 3. Chaplain R. E. Fleming has secured a month's leave and expected here next week. Miss Clarke and Miss Rose Clarke were hostesses at the regular meeting of the Ladies' Card Club, Wednesday afternoon of this week. Mrs. F. B. Edwards won the prize.

Captain Oliver and Lieutenants Edwards and Taubee are training the enlisted men who are scheduled to take part in the horse show.

The bowling party Wednesday evening was as follows: Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Maize, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Dr. Foster and Lieutenant Patterson. The polo teams from Fort Meade and Fort Robinson are to have two matches in Deadwood during the horse show week. The Fort Robinson team is expected to visit Fort Meade for a few days.

Target practice has been greatly interfered with this week by frequent rains and cold weather.

Mr. Clarke Fales, son of Capt. H. M. Fales, spent the week-end as the guest of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, who had dinner Sunday evening for Mrs. Maize, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenant Taubee, Mr. Fales and Lieutenant Patterson.

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Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.One of the leading speakers at the celebration in Tokio
on May 18 of the Japanese and American peace societies
was Count Okuma, former Japanese Minister of Foreign
Affairs. He was loudly applauded when he compared
the attitude of California with that of the Japanese
against foreigners fifty years ago. This national state
of mind he called an abased race prejudice. Japan
finally saw the falsity of its position, he said, and came
to admire everything Western, and he believed that
future Californians would laugh at the attitude taken
by the Pacific coast to-day. All the speakers at the
meeting sought to dampen sensationalism and efforts to
arouse a jingo feeling against the United States.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

PRESIDENT WILSON BELIEVES IN THE NAVY.In due time there will come from the White House a
recommendation for a two-battleship naval program.
Just at present the President is keeping silent on this
subject, as he does not wish to occupy the attention of
Congress at the special session with anything except the
tariff. He has indicated that he will give some
attention to currency legislation, but will avoid all refer-
ences to other legislative policies. Still, we are in
possession of information which warrants us in predict-
ing that when he takes up the subject President Wilson
will recommend the maintenance of an adequate Navy,
which in his opinion requires a two-battleship program.
This he believes is required by the pledges of the
Democratic national platform, and in his annual message
to Congress he will call upon the Democratic majority
to carry out the declarations of the Baltimore conven-
tion.In his recommendation President Wilson will have
the enthusiastic support of the Secretary of the Navy.
Long before Mr. Daniels accepted the Navy portfolio he
committed himself to an adequate naval program. The
Secretary, in his paper and as a private citizen, supported
the recommendations of the Navy Department during
the Republican administration. In the last battleship
fight of the Taft administration Mr. Daniels urged the
Senators and members from his state to vote for two
battleships. It is apparent that he could not now con-
sistently refuse to advocate a policy under a Democratic
administration which he supported when the Republicans
had control of the Government. In all probability
President Wilson was aware of Mr. Daniels' attitude
on the battleship question before he appointed him Sec-
retary of the Navy. He would scarcely have selected
a man who would not be in harmony with the policies
of the administration, and may have appointed Mr.
Daniels Secretary of the Navy largely on account of his
belief in naval increase.President Wilson, it is stated, will not go so far in
supporting Secretary Bryan's peace propaganda as to
cripple the Navy. He is too well informed concerning
world politics and the drift of events to imagine for a
moment that Mr. Bryan's battleship "Friendship" will
contribute anything to the national defense, realizing
that in the present controversy with Japan friendship,
brotherly love and other ennobling sentiments cannot
be depended upon to maintain the peace. If Japan
makes concessions it will be because our fleet is stronger
than hers. In the Japanese negotiations the impor-
tance of an adequate Navy appears so necessary that
the President is more than ever convinced that it is the
duty of Congress to maintain at least the present
strength of the Navy, which is doing more to secure
peace between the United States and Japan than The
Hague and all of the international treaties. The Presi-
dent is too much of a statesman not to see this, and
while he is talking peace with Japan he fully realizes
that the situation demands that this country should be
prepared for any eventuality. In discharging this duty
to the country the President would not be swayed by
idealistic or silly world peace arguments. It is not
thought that Secretary of State Bryan will oppose the
President's Navy recommendations, but if he should a
serious difference will develop between him and the head
of the administration. President Wilson, it is stated,
has fully decided upon the course which he will pursue
and will not tolerate any interference.If the report of the Cavalry Board favoring a radical
reorganization of the mounted arm of the Service is sent
to Congress the Cavalry officers opposed to change will
ask to be heard before the House Committee, informing
Chairman Hay that the board does not represent the
unanimous sentiment of the Service. It is understood
that they will be afforded an opportunity to state their
views upon any recommendations from the War Depart-
ment. The argument in favor of small regiments failed
to convince many Cavalry officers, and there is uncon-
promising opposition to the various schemes proposed.
It develops that even the board as it was constituted
when it went abroad failed to agree upon any report.
The advocates of a reorganization are confident that the
mobilization of a brigade mentioned in our last issue
will bring about an agreement upon a report for a
reorganization of the Cavalry. It is believed that smaller
regiments will prove to be so much superior in the ser-
vice test that some of the members who are now opposed
to any change will give their approval to some reorgani-
zation scheme. A number of influential Cavalry officers
who are opposed to a reduction in the size of the regi-
ments are suggesting that the Cavalry should follow the
line of reorganization recommended for the Infantry.

They think that it would be wise to increase the size of companies, but will violently oppose any reduction in the strength of the regiments. The division of sentiment in the Service on the question of reorganization makes the proposed mobilization of a brigade of greatest importance to the mounted service. It is very apt to settle a number of important questions.

WAR'S INFLUENCE ON NATIONS.

Judging from the tone of the Ikdam, a Constantinople newspaper, the victory of the Balkan allies has had the good effect upon Turkey of calling attention to the necessity of improving the intellectuality of the Turkish soldier. This paper asserts that, despite the shortcomings of the transport, equipment and food supplies, the main fault was the low grade of intelligence in the Turkish army. The Bulgarians, it says, like the Prussians, relied upon the mental training of their men. Their men had read history, they were "thinking bayonets," and would understand and intelligently follow out the instructions of their superior officers. A highly educated Turk named Ali Kemal tells in the Ikdam the reasons for the collapse of the Turkish defense. According to a translation in the Literary Digest this Turk had his eyes opened as to the intellectual quality of their opponents before the beginning of the war. He says:

"I was at Kirk Killisse shortly before the opening of the war. Among the disturbing incidents on the border, one day a young Bulgarian soldier, twenty-one or twenty-two years old, was brought in and sharply questioned by our commanding officer. I especially noticed these questions and answers. Q. What is your occupation? Can you read and write? A. I am a farmer. I can read and write. I have the certificate of graduation from school. Q. Are there others in your company who can read and write? A. There is scarcely one who cannot. Our studies are obligatory; we have all been to school. This set me to thinking then. The nation that so trains the units of its people possesses a strong army. We find here the reason of our defeat. After the Napoleonic wars common school education was made obligatory in Prussia, with what ultimate results we know. Our adversaries learned that lesson; we did not; they were victorious; we met defeat. All other explanations of the result are matters of detail, comparatively unimportant."

If this great truth, the value of education, shall be made use of by the Turks as it has been brought home to them by this war the future may yet hold much of promise for the children of Islam. If the Turks shall take advantage of this lesson it will be another proof that a nation often receives a new birth through war, whether by victory or defeat. The most striking proof of this was given by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Out of it grew the great French Republic and the great German Empire, neither of which might yet have come to bless the people but for that conflict. The French under the Napoleonic régime had become wasteful, extravagant and vain of the pomp and magnificence of imperial rule. The Germans were divided into minor kingdoms and principalities, with the exception of the large kingdom of Prussia.

With the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty and the imposition of the great German war indemnity the French were forced to practice an economy, a frugality indeed, which was in marked contrast to the improvidence which disgraced the reign of the third Napoleon. The army had become a thing of tinsel. The great military system of Bonaparte formed in the first years of the century had decayed in the three-score years. Ease and luxury were the order of life among a large part of the population. Even such silly schemes as the attempt to conquer Mexico and make it an appanage of the French Empire did not appear fantastic to the deluded French. The war of 1870 forced upon the French a thrift, a retrenchment almost gladly accepted by them in their hatred of the Prussians and their desire to pay off the indemnity as quickly as possible and get the Teutonic soldiers off their soil. Out of this saving came a reorganized army built on lines of economical efficiency. The whole people had learned a lesson in the folly of prodigality, and since then they have nobly atoned for their error, until now they are among the richest nations in the world. They have used their misfortunes as stepping stones to higher things, in accordance with the poet's dream.

And to Germany also came an important lesson in the value of unification, just as Italy has learned the same lesson. Under the egis of the German Empire the various Germanic units were welded into one harmonious whole by the political genius of Bismarck, as von Moltke had formed an irresistible fighting machine out of the troops furnished by the different principalities and kingdoms east of the Rhine. The consolidation of the clashing interests and the elimination of hostile imposts between German sections set free the great forces of trade from Lake Constance to the North Sea which in less than half a century were to make Germany the rival of the proudest commercial countries on the globe. So the world saw a defeated, as well as a victorious, nation profit by a war. One shook itself loose from the burden of a pinchbeck dynasty, the other learned the great lesson of consolidation.

It is very easy to say that all these things would have come without war. It is not hard for some to delude themselves into the belief that even without the War of Independence the United States would still have

become the nation that it is, that one day in a burst of democratic ardor Great Britain would have cut the strings of her colonial child and set it adrift to grow up into a great republic, but human events do not work out that way. Even the measure of self-government granted to Canada and Australia is due to our success. Altruism is not behind the birth of great nations. They are born of necessity and of toil and danger. War has been behind the creation of nearly every great nation. The Jewish nation, though led day and night by Jehovah Himself, had to fight its way into the possession of the land of Canaan and into the family of the nations.

The nomination of Cols. John P. Wissner, C.A.C., and Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., under the new scheme of selecting brigadier generals is in itself the highest tribute that could be paid to the officers by the Service. How many general officers recommended their promotion is information which the Secretary of War considers confidential. However, their nomination is in effect a declaration that more general officers believe that Colonel Wissner is entitled to the first promotion in the Coast Artillery and Colonel Davis as first in the Infantry. As neither the Cavalry nor the Field Artillery were considered to be entitled to brigadier generals at this time, the relative position for promotion of the colonels in these arms is not known. Senators who object to being ignored in the appointment of general officers realize that there is much to be said in behalf of the Secretary's system of consulting the higher ranking officers of the Army in making promotions. Charges of favoritism followed a failure to accept the recommendations of Senators and Congressmen, but under the Secretary's new scheme there can be no grounds on which to rest such complaints. At the same time, it is stated that the Senators intend to look over the new system carefully before Colonels Wissner and Davis are confirmed. It is possible that the Senate Military Affairs Committee may ask the Secretary of War to submit to it in conference the reports from the general officers of the Army in which they express their preferences for promotion. In all probability the Secretary of War would refuse to publish these recommendations, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the discipline of the Army. It is doubtful whether these recommendations of the general officers have been made part of the official records of the War Department. Such confidential and personal matters are often withheld from the records and do not pass through military channels. If the letters are not official Congress cannot require the Secretary to furnish them to it, even if it should so desire. The commander of the Western Division has recommended that Colonel Wissner, when appointed, be assigned to command the Western Artillery District, but the Secretary of War will probably assign both Colonel Wissner and Colonel Davis to command brigades in the Carter division when they attain the rank of brigadier general.

Capt. Ira Harris has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in which he sets forth the facts in regard to the progress thus far of the movement to organize a Naval Reserve, heretofore described in our columns. During the past eight months Captain Harris has been in constant communication with leading officers of the merchant service, officers and ex-officers of the Navy, Army officers and others, and he gives the Secretary in detail the results of his canvass of nautical and military opinion. The answers received, Captain Harris reports, "indicated great interest in the matter. Every answer showed that the writer felt the country needs a second line of defense and a naval auxiliary force, but the divergent views on organization showed that the difference between naval officers and merchant marine officers has grown to be great and is increasing. In 1812 there was but little difference in the duties of the officers of a frigate and those of an East Indiaman. Ships and men were much the same. But, as a modern battleship is a complex mass of machinery of many kinds and differs so greatly from a merchant steamship, so her officers have grown to be different from merchant marine officers in education, experience and ideas, and the divergence has grown so gradually that few have noticed how greatly out of touch the two services have become. For these reasons it appeared necessary to send the same questions to representative men of other classes and their answers called for still others." It is obvious that if we are ever to have a naval reserve or marine harbor defense organization it will come as the result of such work as Captain Harris is doing so intelligently and efficiently. If we wait for the Government to act, by the time the public officials concerned have learned the necessities of the country and decided as to the means at their disposal, Cabinet officers and their assistants are out and the new ones want to wait till they learn all about it. And it will require the stimulus of constant effort to secure anything from our slow moving Congress.

Secretary of War Garrison is continuing the work for a reorganization of the administrative features of the War Department inaugurated by the Cleveland Efficiency Committee, holding frequent conferences of the bureau chiefs. At these conferences the work done by the various bureaus is being gone over carefully and steps are being taken to eliminate duplications, which have, as in all of the other large departments, crept into the work, materially increasing the expenses of administration. In some cases it has been found that there is an actual shortage of clerks, while at other bureaus

some of the clerks can be spared. The Secretary is endeavoring to adjust these differences by transferring clerks from one bureau to another. In these conferences the question of military policy or the organization of the Army are not considered. Only subjects which pertain to the administrative work in the bureaus are taken up.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will suffer a great loss this session in the retirement of Richmond Pearson Hobson, who leaves the committee to accept a chairmanship of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Although Mr. Hobson will continue to be one of the ablest and most fearless champions of the Navy on the floor of the House he will be missed in the committee, where his practical knowledge of naval matters has been of great service. Especially is Mr. Hobson's retirement unfortunate at this time, as the committee will have nine new members. Fourteen of the members of the Naval Committee will have served one term or less in Congress. Representative A. W. Gregg, ranking member of the committee, will also leave it to accept a chairmanship of the Committee on War Claims. Either Representative W. L. Hensley, of Missouri, or Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, will leave the committee to take the chairmanship of the Committee on Labor. Representative E. R. Bathrick, of Ohio, is undecided whether he will stay on the Naval Committee, as he has been offered a place on the River and Harbor Committee, which is more desirable from a political standpoint, as he has a number of important harbors in his district. It is understood that the Committee on Committees will experience considerable difficulty in filling out the Naval Committee with members who are interested in naval affairs.

The first armor-piercing projectiles manufactured by the Government are now being tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. They are 12-inch mortar and 6-inch armor-piercing projectiles. It is not planned at present to go into the work of manufacturing projectiles on an extensive scale, but the Ordnance Department believes that the Government should be in possession of sufficient accurate data to determine whether the private concerns are selling projectiles at a reasonable price. The Watertown Arsenal is fully equipped to make the entire projectile, having a modern steel foundry and all other appliances for turning out a finished projectile. The Hadfield process was used in manufacturing the first lot of projectiles. A most interesting experiment is being conducted at Frankford Arsenal with smoke bullets, to be used as range finders for the Infantry. They are to be so constructed that they will burst when they strike the ground and thus show to the commanding officer whether the range has been accurately calculated. Considerable difficulty is experienced in making bullets of the proper size and weight and at the same time filling them with a composition that will create the desired smoke. It is proposed, if the bullet is a success in the experiments at the Arsenal, to issue a limited number to the Service for field tests.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed as members of the Special Retiring Board under the provisions of the Personnel Act of 1890—i.e., the "Plucking Board"—the following officers: Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, U.S.N., Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow, U.S.N., Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Comdr. E. T. Pollock, U.S.N., recorder. The board will convene on June 2 and proceed to investigate the records of all officers on the active list of captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders and lieutenants, and will, after June 30, recommend by name such numbers, not exceeding five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and two lieutenants, for retirement as may be necessary in addition to casualties during the year to create the vacancies authorized by law. The board will recommend the names of officers who, as shown by their records, can best be spared from the active list, but the fact that an officer is so recommended is no longer to be considered a reflection on his character or ability, as the Navy lists have been gone over carefully each year for the past fourteen years.

Two boards have been appointed to formulate drill regulations for Heavy Field Artillery. One board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, Capt. R. H. McMaster and B. F. Browne, will write the regulations for 4.6-inch guns, and another board, consisting of Capt. William I. Westervelt and E. H. DeArmond, will handle the 6-inch howitzer regulations. All of the officers are stationed at Fort Sill, where the 5th Field Artillery is being armed with the new guns. Some very interesting and important work is being done at Fort Sill with the new guns for the Field Artillery. Problems are being worked out for the use of heavy guns. Aside from the training of the officers and men of the 5th in the use of the large guns, classes of Militia officers are taking instructions at Fort Sill.

Two important bills introduced this week by Mr. Hay, of the House Military Committee, will be found under "Bills Before Congress." In H.R. 5303 new regulations for examination of Army officers for promotion are proposed. In H.R. 5304 the Aviation Corps is placed upon a higher plane of efficiency and the pay is made fifty per cent. over regular duty pay, instead of thirty-five per cent. now allowed by law.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the Senate May 21 on Mr. Tillman's bill extending for six years the present law as to appointments to the Naval Academy; under existing law the allowance of two appointments for each Senator and Congressman would be reduced to one after June 30, 1913. The proposed bill (S. 2272) reads: "That after June 30, 1913, and until June 30, 1919, there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy two midshipmen for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed each year at large; *Provided*, That midshipmen on graduation shall be commissioned ensigns in the Navy, or may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to fill vacancies in the lowest commissioned grades of the Marine Corps or Staff Corps of the Navy."

The Senate on May 19 referred to the various committees S. Res. 4, part of which relates to military expense and auxiliary Navy, as follows:

6. Resolved, That the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs report at as early a date as possible during the extra session upon the following questions:

(a) The preparation of a plan for the more efficient administration and co-operation of the Army and Navy and the reduction of the total Army and Navy expense for the next four years to not exceeding \$225,000,000 annually, with the aid of a board of Army and Navy officers to be selected by the President.

(b) A plan for the construction of auxiliary ships for the Navy, to be used in time of war in aid of the fighting ships and in time of peace in establishing necessary service through the Panama Canal and new routes of commerce to foreign countries through lease to shipping companies; such legislation involving the temporary diminution of the construction of fighting ships and the substitution of auxiliary ships with a view to the organization of a well proportioned and efficient Navy.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 34, Mr. Oliver.—That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reappoint as cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, without regard to age or the existence of vacancies, William T. Russell, Jr., Harry G. Weaver, John H. Booker, Jr., Albert E. Crane, Jacob S. Fortner, Gordon Lefebvre, Chancery C. Devore and Earl W. Dunmore, all of whom were formerly cadets at the Military Academy and were dismissed therefrom for the offense of hazing; and if any of said former cadets shall be reappointed under the authority hereby conferred, the charges on which they were dismissed from the Academy shall be reopened and disposed of under the provisions of that portion of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," prescribing the penalty for hazing, as amended by the Act of Congress approved April 19, 1910, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes"; *Provided*, That any of the said former cadets who shall be found entitled, under the amended law hereinbefore cited and the regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof, to be retained as cadets at the Military Academy shall be permitted to resume their studies at the beginning of the next academic year and in classes to be designated by the Secretary of War; and any of the said former cadets who shall be found not to be entitled under said law and regulations to be retained as cadets at the Military Academy shall be dropped forthwith from the rolls thereof. And all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this joint resolution are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency only.

S. 1893, Mr. Tillman.—To amend Sec. 3618 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the sale of public property.

S. 1984, Mr. Smith of Michigan.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to place the name of Raymond W. Dikeman on the retired list as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

S. 2202, Mr. Penrose.—For the preparation of a plan and the erection of a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania, of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

S. 2222, Mr. Kenyon.—To create "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list."

S. 2225, Mr. Chamberlain.—To appoint Col. William F. Stewart, U.S.A., retired, to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 2250, Mr. Lodge.—For the retirement of Henry R. Drake, captain, Philippine Scouts.

H.J. Res. 85, Mr. Byrns, of Tennessee.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the title to approximately 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma, Tenn., which certain citizens have offered to donate to the United States for the purpose of establishing a maneuver camp and for the maneuvering of troops, establishing and maintaining camps of instruction, for rifle and artillery ranges, and for mobilization and assembling of troops from the group of states composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

H.R. 5303, Mr. Hay.—That Sec. 3 of an act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein, approved Oct. 1, 1890, be amended to read:

"Sec. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major to determine their fitness for promotion, such an examination to be conducted at such time anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be best for the interests of the Service: *Provided*, That the President may waive the examination for promotion to any grade in the case of any officer who in pursuance of existing law has passed a satisfactory examination for such grade prior to the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That if any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination and is reported unfit for promotion, the right to promotion shall pass successively to such officers next below him in lineal rank as are or may become eligible for the promotion: *Provided further*, That if the officer fails in his physical examination and is found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted; and if he is found disqualified for promotion by reason of lack of professional qualification, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year and shall be re-examined as nearly as practicable one year after the date of the completion of the examination which resulted in his suspension; and if upon such re-examination he is found qualified for promotion, he shall upon expiration of the year of suspension again become eligible for promotion; but if upon such re-examination he is found disqualified for promotion by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted; and if upon such re-examination he is found disqualified for promotion by reason of lack of professional qualification, he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay from the Army; and if, either upon his first examination or upon re-examination, he is found disqualified for promotion for any reason other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty or lack of professional qualification, he shall be retired from active service without promotion or wholly retired from the Service, as the President may determine: *Provided further*, That when, by reason of an increase in the arm, corps or branch of the Service in which an officer is commissioned, his loss of files in lineal rank due to suspension from promotion as hereinbefore provided exceeds the loss he would have sustained if no such increase had occurred, he shall, if promoted upon re-examination, be advanced to the position he would have occupied in the grade to which promoted had no increase occurred: And *provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as changing the law now in force in respect to the examination of officers of the Medical Corps of the Army for promotion."

Sec. 2. That so much of the act making appropriation for the support of the Army, approved March 3, 1909, as relates to the examination for promotion of majors of the Medical Corps of the Army, be amended to read:

"That any major of the Medical Corps on the active list of the Army who at his first examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in said corps shall hereafter be found disqualified for such promotion by reason of lack of professional qualification shall be suspended from promotion for one year and his right to promotion shall pass successively to such officers next below him in lineal rank as are or may become eligible to promotion under existing law during the period of his suspension; and any officer suspended from promotion, as hereinbefore provided, shall be re-examined as nearly as practicable one year after the date of the completion of the examination that resulted in his suspension; and if, on such re-examination, he is found qualified for promotion, he shall, upon expiration of the year of suspension, again become eligible for promotion; but if he is found disqualified by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted; and if he is found disqualified by reason of lack of professional qualification he shall be retired from active service without promotion; and if, either upon his first examination or upon re-examination, he is found disqualified for promotion for any reason other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty or lack of professional qualification, he shall be retired from active service without promotion or wholly retired from the Service, as the President may determine: *Provided*, That when, by reason of an increase in the Medical Corps of the Army an officer's loss of files in lineal rank, due to suspension from promotion, as hereinbefore provided, exceeds the loss he would have sustained if no such increase had occurred, he shall, if promoted upon re-examination, be advanced to the position he would have occupied in the grade of lieutenant colonel had no increase occurred."

Sec. 3. That members of Army boards appointed to examine officers to determine their fitness for promotion shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and impartially; and each such board shall have such powers of a court-martial and of a court of inquiry as are by statute vested in an Army retiring board.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of War be directed to readjust in accordance with the rules established by Sec. 1 or by Sec. 2 of this act, as the case may require, the rank of any officer whose loss of files in lineal rank due to suspension from promotion under laws relating to the examination of officers for promotion has exceeded, by reason of an increase in the arm, corps or branch of the Service to which the officer belonged, the loss he would have sustained had Secs. 1 and 2 of this act been in force at the time of his examination, suspension, re-examination and promotion based upon such re-examination: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as entitling any officer to back pay or allowances because of any advance in rank he may receive under its provisions.

EFFICIENCY OF ARMY AVIATION SERVICE.

H.R. 5304, Mr. Hay.—That there shall be, and there is hereby, created an Aviation Corps, which shall be a part of the line of the Army, and in which there shall be officers in number, and with rank while serving in said corps, as follows, to wit: One officer with the rank of major, who shall be the commandant of said corps and of the aviation school hereinafter authorized; two officers with the rank of captain; and not to exceed thirty officers with the rank of first lieutenant. All of said officers shall serve, as the Secretary of War may direct, as instructors, aviators, or pupils at the aviation school, or with organizations of the Army. The officers of each grade in the Aviation Corps shall be detailed from among officers of the Army of the same grade or of the next lower grade, and the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901 (31st Stats., page 755), are hereby extended so as to apply to the Aviation Corps in the manner and to the extent to which they now apply to the Signal Corps, but nothing in the said act or any other law shall be held to prevent the detail or redetail, in the Aviation Corps, at any time, of any officer who has heretofore or shall hereafter become especially proficient as a military aviator. No officer shall be detailed as commandant of the Aviation Corps unless he shall have displayed special skill and ability as a military aviator, and no officer shall be detailed as chief of staff in said corps against his will, or until he shall have been found qualified for service in said corps by an examining board composed of three experienced military aviators and two medical officers. Officers of the Aviation Corps shall, while on duty that requires them to participate in aerial flights, receive an increase of fifty per centum in the pay of their respective grades in said corps. Such number of enlisted men as the Secretary of War may deem necessary shall be detailed for service and instruction in the Aviation Corps, and those entitled men who have heretofore or shall hereafter become qualified for the performance of the duties of aviation mechanic and who shall have received certificates of qualification as hereinafter provided, shall, while serving as such mechanics, receive an increase of fifty per centum in the pay of their respective grades. The Secretary of War shall prescribe such qualifications as he may deem necessary to justify the rating of military aviator for officers and of aviation mechanic for enlisted men, and he shall cause suitable certificates in evidence of such ratings to be prepared and issued by the Adjutant General of the Army to such officers and enlisted men as are now or shall hereafter become entitled to receive such certificates under regulations that shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That there shall be an aviation school for the instruction of officers and enlisted men detailed for duty in or with the Aviation Corps, and of such other officers and enlisted men of the Army or of the Organized Militia as the Secretary of War may authorize to attend said school. The aviation school shall be located and maintained at a military post owned by the United States and not within the District of Columbia, and the headquarters of said corps, including the station of the commandant thereof, shall be located and maintained at said military post; but the location of the aviation school and of the station of the commandant of the Aviation Corps may from time to time be changed from one military post to another, outside the District of Columbia, in order to meet aerial, climatic or other conditions that shall, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, render a change of said location necessary: *Provided further*, That there shall be paid to the widow of any officer or enlisted man who shall die as the result of an aviation accident not the result of his own misconduct, or to any other person designated by him in writing, an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate to which such officer or enlisted man was entitled at the time of the accident resulting in his death, but any payment made in accordance with the provisions of this proviso in account of the death of any officer or enlisted man shall be in lieu of a bar to any payment under the Acts of May 11, 1908, and March 3, 1909 (35th Stats., pages 108 and 755), on account of the death of said officer or enlisted man: *Provided further*, That the Aviation Corps be, and it is hereby, charged with the duty of operating all military air craft, including balloons and aeroplanes, and all appliances pertaining thereto, including signaling apparatus of any kind when installed on said craft; also with the duty of training officers and enlisted men in matters pertaining to military aviation: *Provided further*, That such property, records, books and papers, now in the custody of the Signal Corps or of the chief thereof, as pertain to the duties hereby imposed upon the Aviation Corps, shall be transferred to the custody of the commandant of the Aviation Corps.

Sec. 2. That the Quartermaster Corps be, and it is hereby, charged with the duty of procuring and distributing the material and supplies of every description that are to be used by the Aviation Corps in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by this act.

Sec. 3. That the Aviation Corps shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff equally with other branches of the line of the Army.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws, so far as they are inconsistent with the terms of this act, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect on June 30, 1913.

H.R. 5306, Mr. Hay.—To erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenburg at Woodstock, Va. \$10,000.

AWARDING MEDALS OF HONOR.

H.R. 5388, Mr. Hay.—To amend the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army, so as to authorize the President to present, in the name of the Congress, a medal of honor to each officer and enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who, while serving as such, shall hereafter in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

Sec. 2. That the President may, on the recommendation of the proper commanding officer, in the name of Congress, award a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who has distinguished himself, or shall hereafter distinguish himself, by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession, the award of such medal to entitle an enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps to additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month from the date on which he distinguished himself, said additional pay to continue throughout his service, notwithstanding the fact that the service may be continuous.

Sec. 3. That the distinguished-service medal shall be issued to all enlisted men of the Army to whom the certificate of merit has been granted, up to and including the date of the passage of this act, under the provisions of Sec. 1216, Rev. Stats., in lieu of such certificate of merit, and after the passage of this act the award of the certificate of merit for distinguished service shall cease. The additional pay authorized by Sec. 1216, Rev. Stats., for holders of the certificate of merit shall be paid to them as holders of the distinguished-service medal as contemplated by Sec. 2 of this act.

Sec. 4. That no more than one medal of honor or one distinguished-service medal shall be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed of gallantry in action sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor, and for each succeeding act of distinguished service sufficient to justify the award of a distinguished-service medal, such act being performed by an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who shall have received one such medal, the President may award a suitable bar in lieu of another medal, and each bar in lieu of a distinguished-service medal received by an enlisted man shall entitle him to further additional pay of \$2 per month from the date of the distinguished service for which the bar was awarded.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend from the appropriations for contingent expenses of their departments so much as may be necessary to defray the cost of the medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, bars, rosettes and other devices hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 6. That whenever a medal, bar, ribbon, rosette or other device presented under the provisions of this act shall have been lost, destroyed or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was awarded, such medal, bar, ribbon, rosette or device shall be replaced without charge therefor.

Sec. 7. That the medals, bars, ribbons, rosettes and devices herein provided for shall be of designs to be prescribed by the President, who shall also have power to prescribe by regulations, which he may modify from time to time, rules respecting the manner in which the right to receive such medals, bars, ribbons, rosettes shall be established, and the manner of presentation and the occasions and manner of wearing the same, and such other rules as he may deem necessary for the proper execution of this act: *Provided*, That no medal of honor, distinguished-service medal, or bar in lieu of either of said medals, shall be issued to any person after more than three years from the date of the act justifying the award of said medal or bar, nor unless a specific statement or report distinctly setting forth the distinguished service and suggesting or recommending official recognition thereof shall have been made at the time of the distinguished service or within two years thereafter, nor unless it shall appear from the official records in the War or Navy Department that the officer or enlisted man, as the case may be, has so distinguished himself as to entitle him to the medal or bar: *Provided further*, That in case an individual who shall distinguish himself becomes separated from the military service or dies before the award of the medal or bar to which he may be entitled, the award may nevertheless be made and the medal or bar presented within three years from the date of the act justifying the award of the medal or bar, to such person, if living, or, if dead, delivered to such representatives of the deceased as the President may designate: *Provided further*, That no medal or bar shall be awarded or presented to any individual whose entire service subsequently to the time he distinguished himself shall not have been honorable.

Sec. 8. That the provisions of this act, and other acts heretofore or hereafter enacted for the award of campaign or Service medals or badges, shall apply to officers and enlisted men hereafter in the service of the United States in the Volunteer Army, the Organized Land and Naval Militia, or the Naval Reserve, or in the Revenue Cutter Service, while in service with or in co-operation with the Army or Navy and under direction of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 9. That Sec. 1407, Rev. Stats., as amended by the act for the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps, approved March 3, 1901, and Secs. 1216 and 1285, Rev. Stats., are hereby repealed.

H.R. 5392, Mr. Finley.—Providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee county, S.C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the Battle of Cowpens on Jan. 17, 1781. \$30,000.

H.R. 5395, Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Appropriating \$2,500 for the transportation of soldiers of the Civil War to the celebration of the Gettysburg anniversary.

H.R. 5397, Mr. Allen.—Waiving the age limit for appointment as cadet engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States in the case of John S. McKinney.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

Sir Valentine Chirol, who succeeded Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, in 1899, as director of the foreign department of the London Times, and who retired last year, when he was knighted in recognition of the high capacities displayed by him in that position, is the author of a three-column article published in the London Times of May 19, discussing the grave situation arising out of the passing of the California land bill. In the opinion of Sir Valentine "no event which has happened within our own generation can compare with the rise of Japan within fifty years. A nation which is neither Occidental nor white nor Christian has for the first time taken a place alongside of nations who pride themselves on being Occidental and white and Christian as one of the great powers of the world. Her example, too, has fired the imagination of the whole of Asia. Other Asiatic peoples may lack more or less entirely national energy and discipline and many other peculiar qualities to which Japan owes her exaltation, but for better or worse they have at least been aroused from coma, though perhaps none may be capable of following her footsteps. She has all the world over shaken the fatalistic acquiescence of other races in the white man's claim to pre-eminent dominion. The earth has ceased to be his inalienable inheritance. That is the phenomenon that invests the emergency of Japan with a significance which transcends all the other phenomena of contemporary history." Editorially the Times says:

"The ultimate point in dispute does not affect the United States alone, and still less the state of California. It is essentially a world question. The time has come when Japan is disposed to challenge the very essence of the attitude of the Western nations toward Asiatics. She asks admission to the comity of nations upon equal terms, and she points to the degree to which she has absorbed and assimilated the principles and practices of Western civilization."

"In the case of the United States she argues that there can be no color bar, for millions of negroes are already enfranchised as American citizens; and the bar is not a religious one, for Christianity is making many converts in Japan and likely to make more. It is not educational, for the educational system of Japan is far

more thorough than that of some states of Eastern Europe. The bar is raised against Asiatics simply because they are Asiatics, and Japan roundly challenges the disposition to classify her progressive people with the rest of the Asiatic races.

"Her challenge comes at a moment that is fraught with peculiar danger. Japan is entering upon a new era. The Elder Statesmen have nearly all passed away, and few are left to check the impulses of popular passion. We are thus confronted with a situation of very special difficulty. It is an issue which has become more and more insistent, whatever may be settled now, and it will have to receive the earnest attention of all white races in the time to come. But the magnitude of the question is out of all proportion to the immediate dispute, and we still hope the immediate dispute may prove capable of amicable adjustment."

Privately, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, "members of the Joint Army and Navy Board are commenting that, in their opinion, the administration is making a grave mistake in failing to take cognizance of the serious possibilities in the situation. They point to the action of President Roosevelt in accepting the recommendation of Admiral Brownson to send the sixteen warships on the cruise around the world to put at rest the jingo talk in Japan. They declare that decisive action by President Wilson would have a similar effect now."

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has reopened the armor plate question by expressing his opinion that the Government should take under consideration the establishment of a plant of its own. When the Secretary studies the subject he will find that in comparison with other countries the United States is getting cheap armor plate. There has been an advance in the price of armor plate as in all other steel products, but it is claimed that it is not out of proportion to the other manufacturers of steel. Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining's testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs shows that foreign countries pay the following prices per ton for armor:

Germany	490
France:	
Private plants	490-510
Government plants	250-325
Italy	459-617
Average cost during 1908	470
Russia	320-385
England	438-535
Japan, government plants, about	400

In the case of the government plants of France and Japan we have no information as to whether or not overhead charges are included.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies have recently received awards from the Italian government for about eight to ten thousand tons of armor; from the Swedish government for about fifteen hundred to two thousand tons; and from the Grecian government the contract for the armor of a battleship being built in Germany. It is understood that the prices range from \$400 to \$428 per ton. The Italian government has also placed with the above named companies a contract for a considerable amount of protective deck plating of special treatment steel. This was in competition with all European countries, and the contracts were awarded to the American manufacturers for the reason that their prices were lower. Foreign manufacturers receive compensation for all material cut out in finishing, such as the holes in the turret port plates for turret guns. In this country they receive compensation for only the net weight of the finished plate. In discussing the question Secretary Daniels said:

"I have been investigating this subject for the last month or more, and while, of course, that is too short a time to master all of the intricacies of the subject, enough has been made clear to warrant my saying that the Department has adopted a policy toward the armor plate companies which makes all pretense of competitive bidding to get the lowest market price for armor plate a farce, that cannot possibly deceive anyone acquainted with the real facts.

"Now, let us see what was actually done, taking the recent contracts for about 8,000 tons of armor plate to be used on the new battleship Pennsylvania, which will cost the Government in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000. The advertising, which is theoretically supposed to bring to the notice of every manufacturer who may have, or may contemplate erecting, the necessary machinery for making armor plate, the fact that the Government had a large contract to let to the lowest bidder, consisted in publishing a notice one inch long, in the smallest type, in one paper only, the Philadelphia Item, that 'Sealed proposals for furnishing armor for vessels will be received at the Navy Department at twelve o'clock noon, Feb. 18,' with no hint of the amount and only four weeks in advance of the date set for the receiving of the bids. In response to this 'wide publicity' three bids were received from alleged independent steel companies, the Carnegie, the Midvale and the Bethlehem."

An inquiry asking explanation of the uniformity in price was addressed to the companies. In reply the Bethlehem and Midvale companies say:

"Recognizing that at least two ordnance manufacturers are military necessities and that repeated assurances have been given them of the intention of the Department to encourage and maintain them in a moderate manufacturing condition by giving each a portion of the work, it has been the practice to divide this work and not to give the entire amount to any one concern. It has also been the custom to divide the work between the competing companies at the price of the lowest bidder after asking if the other bidders would accept their portion of the work at this price, this method being deemed expedient by the Department. On subsequent bids for similar material it was but natural for the competing companies to bid the price set by the previous divided order. This policy that no one company would receive all the work, but that orders would be divided at the lowest price bid, has resulted in establishing for many years past uniform prices for ordnance material."

Continuing, Secretary Daniels says: "By its policy of refusing to give the work to the lowest bidder and distributing it among all three of the companies now prepared to manufacture armor plate and special steel for guns the Department has encouraged the makers to bid the highest price that they considered safe. Should they name a higher price I see nothing we could do but abandon the building of ships or take their figures, under the present law.

"If our object is to get armor as cheaply as possible

and to get out of the difficulties of the present situation I shall certainly be disposed to recommend the establishment of an armor plate factory by the Government of its own. The matter of government manufacture of armor plate was taken up once and a thorough investigation made. A report was drawn up, which estimated the cost at something like \$3,500,000. Nothing was ever done about this, and the price of armor has crept up ever since."

It is now asserted that the initial expense to the Government to produce armor plate for a two-battleship program would be between fifteen and twenty million dollars. Aside from the plant and all of its equipment, the Government would not only be compelled to mine its own ore, but to compete with the big armor plate manufacturers; it should have boat lines on the great lakes to transport its ore. The experience in government navy yards in the construction of ships does not prove that the Government can compete with private concerns. Secretary Meyer, after investigating the subject, reported that it cost the Government more to build its own ships than to buy them.

After several conferences with Secretary Daniels Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, on May 22 introduced the following bill:

S. Mr. Ashurst.—To provide for the erection of an armor plate factory. Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$1,600,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of suitable machinery and materials necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a plant for furnishing armor plate for the use of the Navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint a board to consist of three officers of the Navy, who shall examine and report what, in their opinion, is the most suitable site for the erection of a plant, and for the erection of this act, and no money shall be expended until the point so selected shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the board so appointed shall report to the Secretary of the Navy within three months after the passage of this act and that work on the erection of the manufactory and plant shall begin within six months after this act goes into effect and be continued with all due expedition until completed.

COURT DECISION ON LONGEVITY PAY.

The test case presented in the Court of Claims by Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington through his attorneys, King and King, claiming Army longevity pay under the Act of March 4, 1907, has been decided by the Court of Claims in an elaborate opinion by Judge Barney against the contention made by the claimant. The court states the case in the language of the claimant's brief and then says that the question is as to the meaning of the proviso in the Act of March 4, 1907, as follows:

It is the contention of the plaintiff that the last clause of said provision, though nominally a proviso, is in fact a separate and independent statute, and that, in addition to the cases mentioned in the first clause, it provides for another entirely separate class of cases of which the case at bar is one; while on the other hand it is contended by the defendants that the second clause of the statute in question is a genuine proviso, and was added for the purpose of explaining and amplifying the first clause, and applies only to the class of cases therein mentioned. Some other collateral questions were presented and discussed in the briefs of both parties, but upon the oral argument before the court it seemed to be conceded that the question above stated was all there was to be considered in the disposition of the demurrer in this case. It doubtless must be conceded that if this proviso was an independent piece of legislation, not in any way connected with any other statute, it would have the effect claimed by the plaintiff.

The court adds that the object to be attained in the construction of statutes is to ascertain their meaning, but it says that their meaning must be ascertained under well established rules of interpretation. The opinion then discusses the office and function of a proviso and quotes from one decision of the Supreme Court, saying that

It is undoubtedly true that in Congressional legislation provisos have been included in statutes which are really independent pieces of legislation, but this is a misuse of the usual purpose and effect of a proviso, which is to make exception from the enacting clause, to restrain generality and to prevent misinterpretation. *Minia v. United States*, 15 Pet., 423. If possible, the act is to be given such construction as will permit both the enacting clause and the proviso to stand and be construed together with a view to carry into effect the whole purpose of the law. 1 Kent, 463. The purview of the act and the words of the proviso must be reconciled if may be, and the operation of the proviso may be limited by the scope of the enacting clause. (*White v. United States*, 191 U.S. 545.)

The Court of Claims applies the rules of construction deduced from all the cases and declares that under all the circumstances the proviso in question must be read as limited to the clause immediately preceding it, that is, to claims of Volunteers in the Civil War, and cannot be extended to Army longevity claims. Arguments on behalf of the claim were considered with care, but the court overruled these, although apparently with conviction as to their force, saying:

Much stress is placed by the plaintiff upon the fact that the word "all" is put in the proviso just preceding the word "cases." True that word was not needed to embrace the cases named in the enacting clause, but it is not seldom that useless modifying words and phrases are employed in statutes and other important papers. If the author of the Declaration of Independence had said that "men are created equal," etc., the doctrine intended would have been literally expressed but he saw fit to be more rhetorical and said "all men are created equal," etc. Our attention has also been called to the fact that this proviso mentions "decisions of the Supreme Court" as well as decisions of the Court of Claims, while as a matter of fact the claims provided for in the enacting clause have never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, but that the class of cases to which the plaintiff's belongs has been. This fact was pressed upon the court with much vigor and legal acumen at the oral hearing as a circumstance showing that the proviso was general legislation instead of a mere interpretation and enlargement of the first clause. It must be admitted that there is considerable force in this contention and it has been duly considered. It is not, however, believed to have the effect of taking from the proviso its character and effect as such, when we take into consideration its otherwise plain application to the first clause only. It would be dangerous to charge upon Congress an intention to enact independent legislation so important in its results, because of its use of a few superfluous words in a clause of a statute, named and having all of the characteristics of a proviso.

It is expected that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the case is submitted in that court without oral argument and printed briefs it is possible that it may be decided shortly after the opening of the coming year. If either party prefers to wait for an oral argument of the case before the Supreme Court it is improbable that a decision can be reached substantially under three years from the present time, on account of the great congestion on the docket of the Supreme Court. In the meantime efforts to secure favorable consideration by Congress of the

relief bill will not be relaxed. Numerous private bills for the payment of individual claims have already been introduced, and an effort will be made to secure the inclusion of these claims in the next Omnibus Claims bill.

OPINIONS OF J. A. GENERAL.

The Webb law prohibiting the transportation of liquor into prohibition states does not, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, affect the sale of liquor on military reservations, which is a matter wholly within the control of the War Department. At the same time the Judge Advocate General recommends that, as a matter of policy, the law should be respected by the military authorities, thus avoiding exciting prohibition prejudices. In the course of his discussion of this knotty problem the Judge Advocate General takes the position that a post exchange is a government instrumentality or agency established under the regulations of the War Department for the maintenance of the Army. An officer of a post exchange is not a retail dealer in intoxicating liquors according to all of the decisions of the courts. It has been held time and time again that a state cannot tax a post exchange of the Army. It has also been held that states have no constitutional powers to regulate Soldiers' Homes, which are only indirectly under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The police power of a state, it is contended by the Judge Advocate General, does not extend to the prohibition of the use of articles of food.

It has been held by the Judge Advocate General that injuries resulting from a fist fight which may have been brought about by intoxication do not come under the head of "diseases not in the line of duty," which under the recent act would deprive a soldier of his pay. In the case which was before the Judge Advocate General a soldier was injured in a fight and sent to the hospital. The testimony established the fact that the fight would not have occurred if the soldier had not been drinking. While the soldier was in the hospital he was deprived of his pay because it was assumed that his injury was a "disease resulting from a cause not in the line of duty." The Judge Advocate General takes the position that the intoxication was not the direct cause of the soldier's injuries. "Diseases" of this character must be the result of intemperance to deprive a soldier of his pay.

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

The following additional midshipmen were admitted to the new Fourth Class on May 16:

Louis J. Giver, Ala.
Robert L. Johnson, Ala.
Adolph P. Schneider, Cal.
Admitted on May 20:
Samuel J. Bartlett, Ala.; Oliver G. Brush, Texas; John F. Bynon, Jr., Kas.
William P. A. Clarke, Cal.; Chauncey R. Carr, N.Y.
Lyle C. Deveaux, Mo.; Leonard Doughty, Jr., Texas.
Harold P. Ely, Pa.
James C. Gathings, Miss.; Arthur H. Gillup, at large, N.M.; Otto C. Giech, Ill.
Charles L. Hayden, Wis.; Colden de V. Headlee, at large, Wash.
Thornton J. Lucado, Neb.; William G. Ludlow, Jr., at large, S. Dak.
John P. Manton, Ohio; William J. Morcock, Ga.
Edwin R. Phillips, Iowa.
Hugh S. Sease, S.C.; Elliott M. Senn, Miss.; William V. Snee, Ill.
Paul V. Tevis, Ohio.
James C. Wooten, Jr., Tenn.
Benjamin H. Wright, Ky.
Admitted May 21:
Joseph P. Andrews, Tenn.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Special Service Squadron has been discontinued, and the vessels formerly comprising it (Montana and Tennessee) will be considered as vessels employed on special service.

The Severn has been detached from duty as tender to the First Group, Submarine Flotilla, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to temporary duty as tender to the Second Group of the same organization.

The armored cruiser Maryland left San Pedro May 15 in continuation of a test that is being made by that vessel of Pocahontas coal, which was arranged by the Department about a month ago. The Maryland will end these coal tests at San Francisco.

In order to give the people of the coast cities an opportunity to visit Uncle Sam's ships and welcome his men, Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, has issued orders as follows: The St. Louis will visit Tacoma May 29 to 31; the St. Louis to Portland June 6 to 17; Chattanooga, Galveston, Fox, Fortune, A-3 and A-5 to Hoquiam, June 27 to July 8; Galveston and Chattanooga to Everett, July 1 to 5; Raleigh to Anacortes, July 3 to 6. The entire fleet will go to Seattle July 15 to 20, during the Golden Potlatch.

Secretary Daniels has called upon Capt. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, for a supplemental report on the recent death there of Lieut. Richard Hill, U.S.N., whose end was thought to have been self-inflicted. The report from the Naval Academy, it is considered, is somewhat meagre.

The Navy Department will shortly offer for sale the second class cruiser Newark, of 4,500 tons displacement. This vessel was built by the William Cramp and Son Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, in 1888, at a contract price of \$1,284,000, and was first placed in service in 1891. The Newark has outgrown her usefulness and is now of little or no military value. She is now at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

The Navy Department has received bids from four shipbuilding firms for the construction of submarine tender No. 2, the Bushnell.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger, which has been at Gloucester, Mass., this week, left May 21 for Provincetown, Mass.

Ensign Harold E. Saunders, U.S.N., attached to the flagship Wyoming, has arranged for the use by the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet during the summer of about seventy acres of land at Potter's Point, on Conanicut Island, R.I. The tract will be used for land drills, skirmish practice and sports.

A Cuban warship, the Cuba, is being sent to attend the dedication of the National Maine Monument in New York city on Memorial Day, May 30, 1913. She will probably arrive in the North River, New York city,

immediately after the Atlantic Fleet, which is expected to drop anchor there on the morning of May 29. It is the intention of the Cuba to land men.

A letter of commendation has been sent by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. W. E. Whitehead, commanding the St. Louis, on the excellent showing made by the St. Louis when inspected by the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet on March 20 last. The Department's letter to Lieutenant Whitehead concludes: "The Department takes pleasure in commending the generally clean and creditable condition of the St. Louis, which indicates a careful performance of your duties. As commanding officer you will convey to the heads of the engineering and storekeeping departments the Department's approval of their excellent condition." The St. Louis is now in reserve at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

A new torpedo boat destroyer, the Cassin, for the U.S. Navy, was launched at Bath, Me., May 20. The vessel, which is of 1,000 tons displacement, was christened by Miss Helen Carusi, of Washington, D.C., the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Carusi and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Stephen Cassin. When the craft started Miss Carusi smashed the silver encased bottle of American champagne at the first swing and the contents were showered over the people on the platform and on the ground below. The Navy was represented at the launching by Lieut. R. C. Grady, inspector of machinery; Ensign Paul H. Bastedo, who is to be chief engineer on the new craft; Ensign W. B. Cothran, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning is to command the Cassin and will arrive in Bath the middle of June.

The torpedo practice ship Vesuvius, stationed at the Torpedo Station, while at practice in the upper bay May 19 had her hull pierced by one of her own torpedoes and was run aground as a precautionary measure until temporary repairs to the hull could be made. The vessel, under command of Chief Gunner Thomas Smith, while off Prudence Island discharged a Whitehead torpedo, which, owing to some disarrangement of its steering device, made a circle and came straight for the Vesuvius and put a hole in her hull aft of midships. Chief Gunner Smith, finding that water was entering rapidly, ran for the nearest beach on Prudence Island. In response to a wireless the torpedo boats Morris and Gwin went to the aid of the Vesuvius, and under the personal supervision of Comdr. George W. Williams the work of repair proceeded with such speed that she was floated on the high tide at half-past nine o'clock p.m. May 19. There was no other damage save the puncture by the torpedo. The Vesuvius was launched April 28, 1881, and although equipped with dynamite guns she never fired any dynamite, as in preliminary tests with dummy shots, several fell on her deck, and it was considered too dangerous a charge. Later some improvement was made in her guns and she did fire some explosives, but it was not dynamite, as we remember it, but gun cotton. There have been some very pretty stories in the daily papers as to how she made the whole island of Cuba shake with her dynamite shells in 1898, but no one was ever aware of this except the scribes. As a dynamite thrower the Vesuvius was a failure.

The official records and general administrative correspondence of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard for more than 100 years are being prepared for removal from the attic of the old commandant's office building to a fireproof vault in the new consolidated office building of the yard, says the New Bedford Standard. Records of the activities of the yard and Navy in general, including the days of the old Constitution and other famous warships, are contained in the files. There are signed reports, requests, etc., of famed commanders of both the old and new navies, autographs of Presidents, Secretaries of the Navy and the officers who commanded the navy yard in its more than 110 years of history. There are also reports from the "logs" of warships relative to settling disputes, protecting American citizens, shipping and interests, and in exploring and surveying the then little known Pacific island groups. No one at the yard knows exactly what the correspondence contains in wealth of lore, it being officially the records of the office, preserved as such and for official reference. It is surprising, too, it is stated, how often records of some years back have to be consulted. There is only one important break in the files since 1812. Some of the correspondence and records of the period of the Rebellion were sent to Washington some years ago.

Thousands of persons strolling along Riverside Drive near Grant's Tomb, New York city, May 18, watched a little boat, laden with flowers and decorated with flags, as it was towed out to the middle of the Hudson. As it was set adrift in mid-stream and headed slowly toward the sea a battery fired a salute. The flower boat was set free at the conclusion of memorial services, held in the pavilion of the recreation pier at the foot of West 129th street by the Mrs. Ella Bixby Tent, No. 18, of the Daughters of the Veterans of the Civil War. It was a tribute to the officers and men of the Union Navy by the Daughters. Among the speakers was Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Robert C. McClure, chief machinist's mate, and Egale Geogalas, water tender, both of the U.S.S. Ammen, for their splendid conduct at the time of the collision between the U.S.S. Burrows and Ammen on March 5 last. The collision occurred just out of Guantanamo, Cuba. "It is with pride," writes the Secretary to those two men, "that the Department finds enlisted men in every emergency entirely forgetting self in the interest of duty, and that the training and spirit of the men makes possible such a splendid exhibition of discipline."

Much interest is being shown in the new summer program for Sunday afternoons. Special Bible classes of the Brooklyn Navy Branch, Y.M.C.A., for the men from the Utah, Arkansas and Hancock are to be taught by Physical Director Osborne, Secretary Holmes and H. L. Goff, electrician, first class, U.S.S. Utah, respectively. These classes are to meet from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. in the "Den," or one of the rooms adjoining, in the building on Sands street, and are to take up a course of studies covering sixteen heroes of the Old Testament, one being taken up at each lesson. Other classes will be started for men from the Dixie, the torpedo boats and other ships.

The jury in the case of Frederick H. Hobbs and William J. Hunt, accused of bribing George Davis, former commissary steward on the U.S.S. Louisiana and Kansas, and of making false claims against the Government, returned a verdict of not guilty in the Federal court at Norfolk, Va., May 16, after deliberating ten minutes.

Lieut. Joe R. Morrison, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., took 800 apprentice seamen from the station May 22 and made a long practice

march, covering a distance of twelve miles. Eight companies of Infantry, two sections of Artillery, bugle squad and the band, with the Hospital Corps, made up the brigade.

Frank B. Raney, electrician, first class, on board the receiving ship at Mare Island, was shot and killed in Vallejo, Cal., May 17, 1913. He enlisted March 17, 1909, and is twenty-two years of age. His father, James Raney, resides at Crowley, La.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Cesar, arrived May 20 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Connecticut, arrived May 21 at Tampico, Mexico.
Castine, Mars, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, sailed May 20 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Glacier, arrived May 20 at Guaymas, Mexico.
Celtic, arrived May 21 at Newport, R.I.
Maryland, sailed May 20 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash.
South Dakota, arrived May 21 at San Francisco, Cal.
Supply, arrived May 21 at Guam.
Reid, arrived May 20 at Annapolis, Md.
Prairie, sailed May 21 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Idaho, sailed from Tampico for Vera Cruz May 22.
Des Moines, sailed from New York for Portsmouth May 22.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 20, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook to be commander.
Lieut. (J.G.) Hollis M. Cooley to be lieutenant.
Lieut. (J.G.) Robert W. Cabanis to be lieutenant.
Med. Insp. Thomas A. Berryhill, to be medical director.
Paymr. Donald W. Nesbit to be paymaster with rank of lieutenant commander.
Paymr. John S. Higgins to be paymaster with rank of lieutenant commander.
Paymr. Ignatius T. Hagner to be paymaster with rank of lieutenant commander.
P.A. Paymr. Walter D. Sharp to be paymaster.
Civil Engr. George A. McKay to be civil engineer with rank of lieutenant commander.
Ensign Ralph D. Spalding to be assistant civil engineer.
Carp. Robert H. Neville to be chief carpenter.
Carp. Joseph E. Gallalee to be chief carpenter.
Btstr. Harry T. Johnson to be chief boatswain.
Capt. William M. Small to be captain, Marine Corps.
First Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson to be captain, Marine Corps.
First Lieut. Walter N. Hill to be captain, Marine Corps.
First Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler to be captain, Marine Corps.
Appointments in the Navy.
Assistant Surgeons, Medical Reserve Corps.
Judson Daland, James D. Morgan, Everett W. Gould, Worthington S. Russell, Robert G. Le Conte, Alfred D. La Ferté, David S. D. Jessup, Horace V. Cornett and Henry C. Macentee.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 16.—Comdr. D. E. Dismukes detached William Cramps and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1913; to Naval War College.
Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Bricker detached Office of Naval Intelligence, May 29, 1913; to Naval War College.
Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Church detached Naval Academy, June 7, 1913; to Naval War College.
Lieut. Halsey Powell to Naval War College.
Lieut. C. H. Shaw detached William Cramps and Sons, May 24, 1913; to Nebraska.
Lieut. I. C. Kidd detached Naval Academy, June 9, 1913; to Pittsburgh.
Ensigns L. C. Dunn and P. T. Wright detached San Francisco; to Castine.
Ensigns Conrad Ridgely and W. A. Hodgman detached Nebraska; to San Francisco.
Ensign N. B. Chase detached Montgomery; to Georgia.
Asst. Paymr. R. S. Robertson to Galveston.
Gun. Edward Wenk detached Indiana; to Missouri.
Mach. S. H. Badgett to duty connection fitting out Texas and on board when commissioned.
Carp. M. M. Saylor detached Pittsburgh; to West Virginia.
Carp. W. F. Twitchell detached West Virginia; to Pittsburgh.

MAY 17.—Rear Admiral Albert Mertz detached Governor of Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.
Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle detached Nebraska; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Watson detached command Celtic; to Naval War College.
Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Gelm detached Virginia; to command Celtic.
Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Upham detached Navy Department; to Nebraska as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht to Naval War College.
Lieut. J. P. Murdock detached Montgomery; to Vermont as navigator.
Lieut. B. B. Wygant detached Vermont; to Naval War College.

Lieut. C. A. Richards detached Naval Academy, June 7, 1913; to Wheeling.
Lieut. F. H. Poter detached Naval Academy, June 7, 1913; to Montgomery.
Lieut. C. L. Hand detached Wheeling; to Virginia.
Ensign R. M. Elliott, jr., detached Michigan; to Aylwin.
Med. Insp. E. P. Stone detached Navy Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo.; to sick leave.
Surg. J. C. Pryor detached Naval Medical School, June 1, 1913; to North Dakota.
Surg. F. L. Pleadwell detached North Dakota; to Naval Medical School.

P.A. Surg. P. T. Dessez detached Tonopah; to Castine.
P.A. Surg. R. A. Warner to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; temporary.
Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.
Chief Carp. B. W. Wilson to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Crap, resignation accepted, to take effect May 15, 1913.
MAY 19.—Rear Admirals G. S. Willits, W. F. Worthington and W. N. Little commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from March 26, 1913.

Comdr. C. B. Morgan detached Missouri, May 26, 1913; to Naval War College.
Comdr. C. B. Price to Naval War College, June 1, 1913.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Galloway to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Chap. T. B. Thompson detached New Hampshire, June 6, 1913; to Illinois.
MAY 20.—Lieut. J. B. Gay detached Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. J. P. Miller detached Naval Academy, June 7, 1913; to Supply.
Lieut. A. B. Cook detached New York Shipbuilding Co., June 2, 1913; to Louisiana.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Krakow to Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1913.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbott detached Virginia, June 7, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. E. Cummings detached Nebraska, June 7, 1913; to home, wait orders.
Ensigns A. H. Guthrie, N. W. Hibbs and J. C. Monfort detached Arkansas; to Louisiana.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Rappolee appointed; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAY 22.—Lieut. W. L. Calhoun detached Maryland; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. T. Osburn detached Des Moines; to Navy Rifle Team.

P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eytting detached naval station, Guam; to Supply.

P.A. Surg. E. E. Curtis detached Supply; to naval station, Guam.

Chaplain A. W. Stone to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. Herman Kossler to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. C. C. Tanske to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Mach. F. G. Sprengel detached North Dakota; continue treatment naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Mach. Max Vogt detached Naval Academy, June 7, 1913; to North Dakota.

Carp. S. L. Lovett to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAY 21.—Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Bryant to Naval War College, May 31, 1913.

Lieut. N. E. Nichols to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., June 3, 1913.

Lieut. W. J. Moses detached Yorktown; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign J. O. Hoffman, jr., detached Minnesota; to Mayrant.

Asst. Dental Surgs. G. C. Kusel, V. E. Turner and Williams Donnelly, D.R.C., commissioned assistant dental surgeons in the Dental Reserve Corps of the Navy from April 23, 1913.

Chief Pharm. S. W. Douglass to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Chief Pharm. J. W. Wood detached Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; to Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Pharm. A. A. O'Donoghue detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk M. J. Kirwan appointed; to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 19.—Capt. J. McE. Huey to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

Capt. E. T. Fryer detached New Hampshire; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to New Hampshire.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

MAY 22.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., placed on retired list from June 1, 1913.

First Lieut. Renato Tittoni placed on retired list from May 15, 1913; detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, and ordered to his home.

MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATIONS NO. 7.

U.S.M.C., MAY 16, 1913.

This publishes a table which exhibits the result of the Philippines Division competition held at Maunayna, P.I., March 10, 11 and 12, 1913. The table gives the scores of each competitor in slow, rapid and skirmish. We give the following extract from the table:

Corpl. James E. Snow.....	892	Gold
Sergt. Archie Farquharson.....	882	Silver
Corpl. Harry E. Leland.....	853	"
Corpl. John Stima.....	818	"
Corpl. Joseph Caine.....	756	Bronze
Pvt. William F. Muri.....	752	"
Pvt. Marshall T. Cree.....	748	"
Pvt. Cecil B. Garbin.....	744	"
Pvt. Jerry Rouse.....	732	"
1st Sergt. Harry P. Smith.....	703	"
1st Sergt. Frank Patterson.....	691	"
Pvt. Ray E. Haas.....	689	"
Officers.		
1st Lieut. Randolph Coyle.....	784	Bronze
2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.....	755	"
1st Lieut. Tom D. Barber.....	753	"
Capt. Raymond B. Sullivan.....	713	"
Capt. Seth Williams.....	769	"

Note: Course fired was that prescribed for departmental competitions in the Army. (Par. 268, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual.)

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

MAY 17.—Constr. W. C. Basselievre granted twenty-nine days' leave, beginning June 2.

MAY 19.—Capt. W. W. Joyner granted ten days' extension of leave, beginning May 21.

MAY 20.—Civilian Instr. C. Dimmick granted ninety days' leave, beginning June 1.

MAY 21.—First Lieut. B. L. Brockway granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 21.—First Lieut. C. M. Gabbett assigned to temporary duty on the Yamacraw.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd relieved from temporary duty on McCulloch; to resume regular duty on Bear.

First Lieut. of Engrs. E. W. Davis relieved from temporary duty on Bear; to resume regular duty on McCulloch.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate on May 20, 1913: 2d Lieut. James Albert Alger to be first lieutenant; 3d Lieut. William Kirk Scammell to be second lieutenant; 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Charles Francis Nash to be senior engineer; 2d Lieut. of Engrs. California Charles McMillan and William Lindsay Maxwell to be first lieutenants of engineers; 3d Lieut. of Engrs. Charles Edward Sudden to be second lieutenant of engineers.

On May 20 the keeper of the life-saving station at Monomoy Point reported a three-masted schooner—Ella L. Davenport—ashore on Pollock Rip. She was floated without damage.

The cutter Apache arrived at Washington from Baltimore on May 23.

The cutter Seneca, doing ice patrol, reports to the department, under date of May 20, as follows: May 9 berg sighted Mt. 45-05 N. Long. 45-29 W.; May 10, Mt. 46-31 N. Long. 41-19 W.; May 12, Mt. 44-01 N. Long. 48-46 W.; May 15, Mt. 43-29 N. Long. 48-56 W., and one twelve miles east northeast; May 18 sighted small peaked berg Lat. 43-25 N. Long. 48-20 W.

The cutter Gresham will assist Grady Camp, No. 3, Spanish War Veterans, of Boston, in their services on Memorial Day, provided it does not interfere with the service of the cutter in responding to calls of distress.

At the request of the committee in charge, permission has been granted the officers and crew of the cutter Tuscarora to assist in the patriotic demonstration planned for the national holiday at Milwaukee, Wis., provided that it does not interfere with service of the vessel in answering calls for aid.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 20, 1913.

The officers of the Louisiana entertained Wednesday evening at a dance on the quarterdeck, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, bunting, flowers and graceful festoons of smilax. A buffet supper was served throughout the evening, and the Louisiana orchestra furnished delightful music. Thursday Lieut. Samuel M. Harrington, U.S.M.C., entertained at a large reception and tea for his father and mother, Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, of Yorkers, N.Y. Assisting were Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. W. C. Wise, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Karmany.

The Country Club hop Saturday evening was the largest of the season and was preceded by many dinners. On June 22 the National Society, U.S. Daughters of 1812, will erect a monument in Norfolk, to Major Faulkner, his soldiers and Militiamen who fought the Battle of Craney Island, June 22, 1812. The Richmond, Va., Chapter, Mrs. Charles Gibson, president, will have a celebration at Craney Island that day which will be attended by members from the New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Baltimore and Washington Chapters. Fort Nelson Chapter, D.A.R., of Ports-

mouth, will entertain this afternoon at a reception at the home of the regent, Mrs. Charles Nash, Middle street, for Mrs. James Maupin, the recently elected state regent.

Under the auspices of the Norfolk Naval Y.M.C.A. a charming musicale was given on the Vermont Tuesday evening. Misses Louise Wilson, Erminie Nedd and Ethel Nicholson, members of the Scherzo Club of Norfolk, rendered an attractive vocal and violin program. Mr. Harold Massengill also assisted and the accompanists were Mrs. Nicholson and Mr. Gilbert Wheeler.

An exciting game of fifteen innings between the Franklin and Michigan teams was called on account of darkness last Tuesday, the score being 6-6. Saturday afternoon Lieut. Comdr. George Stone's team defeated Captain Quinby's team by a score of 11 to 4.

The friends of Comdr. John Patton are glad to know he is improving at the hospital, where he is undergoing treatment for his eyes. Col. Lincoln Karmany and Lieutenant Wise recently inspected the Pearson farm, Deep Creek Boulevard, which has been leased by the Government as a drill ground for the Marines. Chief petty officers' mess of the Castine have formed a baseball team.

At a recent meeting of representatives from the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, and labor organizations of Norfolk and Portsmouth, it was decided to appoint a committee of twenty-four to solicit the co-operation of other labor organizations throughout the state to present a plea to the Virginia members in Congress for presentation to the Secretary of Navy for more work at this station. W. T. Anderson, secretary of the Board of Trade, stated he had been assured by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that all repair work possible would be sent to this yard between now and July 1, and that this yard would be equipped to build any ship that should be provided for by Congress. It was deemed advisable, however, to secure the full co-operation of the Virginia delegates.

At the recent play festival at Lafayette Field the training station was represented by its best athletes. The Marine Corps also sent a team, among whom was Wilson, who captured all events in jumping classes at the recent general Navy track meet at St. Helena.

At the Confederate Memorial Day parade and exercises, Thursday, the detachment of sailors from the station with their wonderful band and drum and fife corps of one hundred and twenty pieces were greeted with great enthusiasm all along the route.

Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., are renewing old friendships here, their native place. They are guests of their mother, Mrs. William Sharpe, Freemason street. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan (formerly Miss Nell Grant, of San Francisco) are expected here after their wedding tour about the middle of June. Lieutenant Commander Cronan commands the Junette, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of St. Louis and Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Oberroth, West-over avenue. Mrs. Basil Manly has returned from a visit to her son, Lieut. Matthias E. Manly, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Allan Sumner and little daughter left Thursday for Jamestown, R.I., where they will join Lieutenant Sumner. Mrs. George Henry Crofton, who has been the guest of Secretary of War Garrison and Mrs. Garrison in Washington, has returned home. Mrs. Emily Tilley and her son, Ensign Tilley, attached to the Michigan, and daughter, Mrs. Johnson, are spending several weeks at Waverly Cottage, Virginia Beach.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany entertained at dinner at their home, Marine Barracks, Wednesday evening for Admiral and Mrs. Harrington. Captain Huse, U.S.S. Vermont, has been spending a few days in Washington. Mrs. Warren White and little son are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Taussig, Washington. Captain Marix has been a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. Haines, at her cottage, Virginia Beach. Mrs. Marix is in New York. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and children are staying at Virginia Beach.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Winthrop, Mass., May 20, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Smith, of Newton Center, gave a beautiful dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., in honor of Major and Mrs. Patterson and for Mrs. Risteen, Miss Risteen and Capt. and Mrs. Hawes. Capt. and Mrs. Hawes entertained the same guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Smith, at a farewell dinner for Major and Mrs. Patterson on May 10.

The officers and ladies of Fort Strong gave a delightful farewell luncheon to Col. and Mrs. Walke and Miss Walke on May 11. Most of the officers and ladies in the harbor were present. The 10th band, C.A.C., played many selections during the luncheon. Captain Hasbrouck, as toastmaster, expressed the deep regret all felt, not only at Fort Strong but throughout the harbor, at losing Colonel Walke and his family. He also congratulated the officers at Savannah on their good fortune in having Colonel Walke sent them as a commanding officer. Colonel Walke, in responding, bade all farewell and thanked the officers at Fort Strong for their loyalty to him during his tour at that post. All the officers and ladies of Fort Strong went to Boston with the Walke party to bid them farewell and a pleasant journey. Lieutenant Colonel Jordan arrived at Fort Strong on Monday and assumed command.

Tuesday was the first field day held under the new orders. After an escort to the colors and a regimental parade, the athletic events began with a baseball game between Forts Warren and Strong. Score, Fort Strong 8, Fort Warren 3. After the game dinner was served in the different barracks, each of the visiting companies being assigned to a set of barracks for their dinner, which they brought with them. There were many luncheon parties given for the different visiting officers.

After dinner the athletic events were started. The Army Branch of the Boston Y.M.C.A. furnished the judges and gave the athletic officers composing the athletic committee much valuable assistance. All events were closely contested, with the following winners:

100-Yard dash, Private Masberger, 151st Co.; 440-yard dash, Sergeant Gionet, 120th Co.; mile run, Private Porlik, 50th Co.; sack race, Corporal Weir, 83d Co.; running high jump, Corporal Lawlor, 96th Co.; running broad jump, Corporal Lawlor, 96th Co.; putting 12-lb. shot, Corporal Lawlor; the tug of war was won by Fort Andrews; the 1-mile relay race was won by Fort Strong. The total points possible to win were 84, which were won by the four posts competing, as follows: Fort Strong, 33; Fort Warren, 24; Fort Andrews, 24; Fort Banks, 0.

Mrs. Hawes was taken suddenly ill Tuesday night with an acute attack of appendicitis and on Wednesday was moved to the Metcalf Hospital, Winthrop, where she was operated on by Major Patterson. She is now in danger and expects to be brought home in about two weeks. Mrs. Hawes's sister, Mrs. Sawyer, of Amesbury, Mass., and her daughter spent Friday and Saturday at Fort Banks.

Boards for examination of candidates for gunners throughout the harbor completed their work last week and the orders publishing the results are anxiously awaited by all concerned.

On Saturday evening Lieutenant Dennis entertained with a sherry dinner at Point Shirley Yacht Club for Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Miss Risteen, of Newton Center; Mrs. Wills and Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Warren. Colonel Marsh has as his guests his cousins, Judge and Mrs. Marsh, of New York. Captain Ralston arrived on Monday and assumed his duties as adjutant of the Coast Defenses of Boston.

Major and Mrs. Callan entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews with a delightful party on Friday evening. Bridge, hearts and other games were played. After the games a delightful supper was served, at which each guest was presented with favors. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Nickerson and Lieutenant McKell.

Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel. Miss Mable Paul, of Winthrop, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley. Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley have as their guests Captain Wheatley's father and mother, of Montpelier, Vt. Tuesday the officers and ladies of Fort Strong gave a most enjoyable party at Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan's quarters, in honor of Mrs. Sloan, her mother, Mrs. Moore, and her sister, Mrs. Reybold. Mrs.

Sloan left on Wednesday for Greenville, S.C., where she will be the guest of the family.

Lieutenant Storck left on Wednesday on a twenty days' leave. When he returns to the post he will bring his bride with him. Lieutenant Gatchell is soon to be married and invitations to the wedding were received in the harbor this week. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard, of Fort Strong, have as their guests Mrs. Blanchard's mother, Mrs. De Witt. Mrs. Gatchell, wife of Colonel Gatchell, and Mrs. Carpenter, of Boston, are guests of Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Miller on Thursday gave a tea for the officers and ladies of Fort Strong in honor of her guests, Mrs. Gatchell and Mrs. Carpenter. Colonel Hawthorne returned to Fort Warren on Thursday. Lieutenant Barrett left Fort Warren on Saturday for a twenty days' leave. He will visit the Panama Canal.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble and their son left Fort Warren on Wednesday. Lieutenant Kemble has a ten days' leave. Mrs. Kemble and her son will be the guests of Mrs. Kemble's mother, in Pennsylvania, during the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon entertained all the children of Fort Warren with a birthday party in honor of their year-old son, Kelly B. Lemmon, jr. On the birthday cake was one large candle, which was made in Denmark and presented to Kelly B., jr., a year ago.

Mrs. Reno, of Fort D. A. Russell, is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Steere. She expects to spend the summer at Fort Warren. On Saturday Lieutenant Barrett's mother left Fort Warren for her home.

On Friday Captain Wiggins entertained at dinner for Mrs. Barrett, Colonel Hawthorne, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon and Lieutenant Barrett. On Friday Mrs. Steere was the luncheon guest of Mrs. MacLaurin, of Bay State Road, Boston. On Saturday Mrs. Reno chaperoned a party of young people at dinner at the Kappa Theta Fraternity in Boston. After the dinner the party attended the drill at Sergeants' School. Miss Risteen, of Newton Center, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Patterson.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 17, 1913.

The navy yard golf team went to Tacoma to-day to play the Bainbridge Island Country Club, the last game in a tournament for the Joshua Green Cup, the game to be played on the neutral grounds of the Tacoma Country Club. Each club has won two games. The players who went over from the yard are Mr. Forbes, who won the cup in the recent golf tournament at the yard, Capt. Hilary Williams, who stood second, Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, Paymr. R. Nicholson, Lieut. R. M. Stewart, Lieut. Milo F. Draemel, Lieut. H. S. Green, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, Commander Robertson, Lieut. K. H. Donavin, Naval Constr. George C. Westervelt, Surg. O. J. Mink and Lieut. F. R. King.

Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds, of Seattle, is spending the week with his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds. Rear Admiral Homer R. Stanford, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, spent several days at the yard this week as the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell.

Mrs. H. N. T. Harris and daughter Mary left Thursday for their home at Annapolis, Md., and will stop at Coronado, Cal., for several weeks, en route. They were guests at the yard of Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley and of Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary Williams. Comdr. and Mrs. Williams entertained at bridge Friday evening for Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Shearer, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen and Ensign Logan. In honor of their guest, Miss Sarah McFarland, of Los Angeles, Cal., Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Gross gave a large tea at their home in Bremerton Thursday. Mrs. Cottman served ice, Mrs. Roberts served punch, Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Klein presided over the tea and coffee urns. Assisting were Miss Schmeltz and the Misses Brownell. About seventy-five guests called during the evening.

Mrs. Cassidy and son returned Sunday from a six weeks' visit in San Francisco and have joined Lieutenant Cassidy in their home here. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, leave June 1, for Los Angeles, Cal., to make their future home.

Lieut. R. F. Gross will entertain at dinner on board the St. Louis Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Gross's guest, Miss McFarland, of Los Angeles. In honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, formerly of Portland, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins entertained at bridge Monday evening. The players were Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Lieut. and Mrs. Draemel, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins.

As a house warming to their new home on Fourth street, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang entertained on Monday and Wednesday evening. The guests Monday evening included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Orr, Lieut. and Mrs. Donavin, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Gross, Miss McFarland, of Los Angeles, Capt. and Mrs. H. Williams and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Isaac I. Yates. Wednesday evening the guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, of Washington, D.C., Capt. and Mrs. J. P. McGill, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Comdr. and Mrs. John E. Brady, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cassidy, Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren; Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. Stibolt, Asst. Naval Constr. W. Fogarty, Miss Schmeltz, Ensign Miller, Lieutenants Stewart and Taffinder.

In honor of her mother, Mrs. Klink, Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained at luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, of Oakland, Cal., Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Mrs. G. B. Whitmore and Mrs. F. A. Cook. Mrs. Hilary Williams entertained a number of little people on Tuesday afternoon in honor of the eighth birthday of her little son Knowlson. The guests were Clarice Yates, Betty and Grace McGill, Jean, Josie and Buddie Campbell, Frances Eagan, Tom Brownell, Catharine Brown, Teddie and Louie Bankhead and George Whitmore.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins entertained at bridge Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Isaac I. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cassidy, Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, of Portland, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Pittsburgh Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Gross and their guest, Miss McFarland, of Los Angeles, Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. James and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Orr, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Kellar. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds were honor guests at a small dinner given by Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein, Miss Schmeltz and Lieut. F. R. King. Mrs. Charles Van Ausdal arrived Friday from Dayton, Ohio, for an extended visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Neal B. Farwell, Mrs. Van Ausdal's mother, Mrs. S. C. Weakley, and daughter, Miss Catherine Van Ausdal, of Dayton, will join her next week for an extended visit at the Farwell home.

The wardroom officers of the Charleston entertained at dinner on board ship Friday for Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Whitmore, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Miss Brownell and Paymr. and Mrs. N. B. Farwell. Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell and the Misses Brownell gave a dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, of Washington, D.C., and Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. M. Warfield. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen and daughter Fay were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Jason McV. Austin, at Fort Flagger, from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Clise, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Draemel. Mr. and Mrs. James Shellenberger, of Seattle, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes on Saturday and Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Doyen entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs.

Klein and Mrs. Harris, of Annapolis. Lieutenant Miller returned Tuesday from a week's visit in Portland. Mrs. Herman Scholtz, formerly of Bremerton, but now of Vancouver, B.C., will arrive shortly for a two weeks' visit with Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, of Seattle, were recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins.

The crew of the cruiser St. Louis gave a dance on the ship's quarterdeck while the St. Louis was in drydock last evening. The baseball team from the Army post at Fort Worden will come to the yard on June 7 to play the All-Navy team. Officers and ladies from the fort will accompany the men down, and in the evening the officers at the yard will give a dance in the sail loft in their honor.

A special tug took the following Navy people to Seattle last Wednesday to see John Drew in "A Perplexed Husband," at the Metropolitan Theater: Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Stibolt, Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou, Paymr. and Mrs. Zivnuska, Miss Schmeltz, Mrs. N. B. Farwell, Mrs. E. E. Cassidy, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. McGuire, Lieutenant Moses and Lieutenant Heron.

GUAM.

Some of the doings on this island in the Pacific for several months past are given below, from recent issues of the Guam News Letter.

Capt. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., Governor of the Island, and wife gave a delightful informal dinner Feb. 18 to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raby, Paymr. and Mrs. Karker, Mrs. Williamson and Miss Strongin. A dance on Feb. 21 in honor of Washington's Birthday was also given by Governor Coontz and wife, which was quite a brilliant event. Governor and Mrs. Coontz gave a charming "at home," March 6. The naval colony and people of Agaña were present. Delicious refreshments were served and the many guests danced to the strains of the delightful music by the orchestra.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hinds were hosts at a dinner March 6, to Governor and Mrs. Coontz, Mesdames Brackett and Sanford, Dr. Eyttinge and Lieutenant Gardner. The table decorations were most unique. A deck of cards were transformed into attractive favors and place-cards. A very charming dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett March 6 to Capt. and Mrs. Raby, Mrs. Williamson and Lieutenant Young. The guests were entertained with auction bridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Kays joined the party at cards.

Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger entertained pleasantly at dinner on March 8. Three large dinners were given March 5. Lieutenant Gardner was genial host at a dinner of twelve at the club and Lieut. and Mrs. Nutting and Paymr. and Mrs. Karker dining friends in their respective homes. The bridge club met at Mrs. Harrington's home in Sumay, Feb. 19. After a very delicious luncheon, the members played auction bridge. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raby gave one of their charming dinners Feb. 20 to twelve of their friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Kays were charming hosts at a dinner Feb. 21. Covers were laid for ten.

The dinner given Feb. 24 by Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, of Sumay, will be long remembered by the happy guests. During the sumptuous dinner congratulations were extended and speeches were made by Governor Coontz, Dr. Eyttinge, Lieutenant Gardner and others. To the amusement of all, Captain Raby gave his parody on "Moods," dedicated to Mrs. Coontz. Auction bridge followed dinner and a beautiful prize was awarded each table. The guests from Agaña were Governor and Mrs. Coontz, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hinds, Dr. and Mrs. Longabaugh, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raby, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Williamson, Dr. Eyttinge and Lieutenant Gardner.

There was a brilliant gathering at Government House March 17 at the feast of St. Patrick, given by Governor and Mrs. Coontz. The table was unique and typical in decorations. The favors were individual programs ornamented with green ribbon and shamrocks and containing the songs of the evening. Assembled around the merry board were Governor and Mrs. Coontz in true courtly dress. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hinds and Capt. and Mrs. Raby in peasant costumes looking the bonny lads and lassies they were. Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger, the lady and gentleman of Galway; Dr. and Mrs. Longabaugh, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis, Dr. Bunker, representing the Irish, Nabob, Mrs. Brackett, Lieut. and Mrs. Kays, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Harrington, who gave an original poem upon St. Patrick's failure to drive the "Poteen Snake" from Ireland and Mrs. Harrington cleverly characterizing Brig-gity Lig-gity. Dinner was interspersed with wit and song.

Mrs. Coontz gave the history of Irish Stew in song and to the tune of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Each guest entertained with a story or song. Captain Raby with shillelagh in hand brought down the house with his song to the tune of "Mush." His voice was unusually resonant and he clearly rendered his comic verses. Lieutenant Commander Hinds proved a clever poet and amused everyone with his Irish view of all present and which he retained with great suavity in poetical form. After dinner, songs by guests, were given in Marble Hall. Dr. Longabaugh's quotations from Lalla Rookh gave delight to all. Mrs. Brackett rendered "Kathleen Mavourneen." Mrs. Raby accompanied Lieutenant Kays in his clever song. Governor Coontz made the hit of the evening in his comic interpretation of how the Kelleys, McCarthys and O'Callaghans bowed down to the proud McIntyres. All went merry until "Good-night Ladies" was sung and the jovial guests bade adieu to their genial hosts.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., May 19, 1913.

Mrs. Mather was hostess at a charming dinner party on Tuesday for Miss Gavitt, Miss Nusbickel, Mrs. Shippam, Colonel Rafferty and Lieutenants Swan and Skene. Mrs. Shippam entertained the ladies of the post at bridge on Wednesday afternoon, when the prizes, silver mounted batpins, were won by Mrs. Van Poole and Mrs. Matson.

Mrs. Hubbard has returned to the post after a week's visit at Fort Monroe. Mrs. McKee and the Misses Leila Harrison, Dorothy Brooks, Dorothy Stevens and Miss Waldron, of Washington, D.C., were guests of Captain Sevier on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Thompson were guests of their son, Lieutenant Thompson, on Sunday. Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Margaret Connor, of Washington, D.C., spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Matson.

Miss Gavitt and Miss Nusbickel, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, left for Rochester, N.Y., Sunday. Mrs. Muller, of New York, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hicks.

Colonel Rafferty left for San Francisco on Friday to arrive ahead of the troops and arrange for their transportation to their permanent station at Honolulu. The 104th and 143d Companies, in charge of Lieutenant Mather, and accompanied by Lieutenants Swan and Jenkins, left Saturday to proceed directly to San Francisco, where they embark for their new station. Major Van Poole will accompany the troops to San Francisco and will then return to Fort Washington. Captain Hicks left Monday to join Colonel Rafferty at San Francisco and proceed to his new station at Honolulu.

The 143d, 44th and 17th Companies returned from the target range on Thursday morning.

Adjutant Vanderecock, of Michigan, announces that all Infantry and Engineer companies and troops of Cavalry of the Michigan National Guard will participate in camps of instruction in rifle practice during the present season. So far as practicable, these camps will be held on the home ranges. The new firing regulations will govern the practice. There will be no long range firing at any time during the camps of instruction. Companies will bivouac in shelter tents, and will go into camp on the evening preceding the first day of the tour of duty, so that every available daylight hour may be spent in practice.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 20, 1913.

It is pleasant to see the big boats of the Day Line once more ploughing up the river on regular schedule; a new steamer, the Washington Irving, is said to be the fastest of the fleet and will run on the New York-Albany route all summer, leaving the old Albany for the Poughkeepsie trip. A dredge has been anchored off the north shore of Constitution Island, and an effort will be made to pump up sand from the river bed to fill in the swampy places on the island which cause so much annoyance as the breeding places of mosquitoes. The excavation for the east wing of the new Academic Building has been completed, and the earth removed has been utilized in completing the grading of the plain around Battery Byrne. Trees have leaved out wonderfully in the last week and it makes everybody feel that a late spring is better than none at all. New motor cars are blossoming out like the flowers in May; one of the newest is that of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes.

Two hops marked the week; one for officers on Friday evening at which Capt. and Mrs. Baer, received, and one for cadets on Saturday, Mrs. Thomas Lawrence receiving with Cadet A. B. Johnson. Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, of 1911, is the guest of Miss Anne Glover at her home in Garrison. Many guests were up for the week-end and several dinners preceded the hops. Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieutenants Dillman and Lewis.

Mrs. Babcock, sr., mother of Capt. Conrad Babcock, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley, who entertained in her honor at the club with a dinner before she hops. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Miss Tarleton, Lieutenants Mathews and Coulter, Lieut. and Mrs. Harro, gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett's guests at dinner on Friday were their house guest, Mrs. H. S. Naylor, wife of Lieutenant Naylor, Art. Corps, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman entertained at dinner on the same evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler.

On Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Vidmer, Captain Gomez and Lieutenant Curry, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell entertained at dinner at the club on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Miss Gertrude Jones, Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Robins. Lieutenants Hobson and Taylor were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at dinner on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara gave a small bridge party of two tables on Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. Wildrick and Lieutenant Chilton. The prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Mary Webb, of Washington, arrived on Thursday to pay a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Wilcox. Miss Pauline Dickinson, of New York, was a week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, who entertained at dinner on Saturday for the Misses Webb and Dickinson, Cadets Dorst and Treat.

Miss Cornelia Cress, sister of Cadet Cress, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Col. and Mrs. Kuhn were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for over Sunday. Miss Helen Sargent, of Brooklyn, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett for the cadet hop and for over Sunday. Mrs. Elsie Cobb Wilson spent Sunday as guest of her cousins, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Captain Pettit's father and mother are paying him a visit of several weeks.

Captain Wilcox's guests for the hop were his niece, Miss Wilcox, and her friend, Miss Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of New York, and Mr. Frank Newton, of Perth Amboy, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Bethel. Miss Watson, of Plainfield, N.J., stayed over Sunday as the guest of Major and Mrs. Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Lambourne, of Salt Lake City, spent two days last week as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Miss Newton, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson for the cadet hop and over Sunday.

Miss Katherine Tillman is spending some days with Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Colonel Tillman was also a guest on Sunday. Mrs. J. M. Chaney, mother of Lieutenant Chaney, is spending a week with Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. Miss Ada Cunningham, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt for the week-end. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of New York, Miss Cunningham, Lieutenant Curry and Cadet Robertson. Miss Susan Williams, cousin of Mrs. Newman, has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Newman for the week-end.

Miss Goodwin, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice for the week-end. Distinguished visitors of the week were Gen. Colin Mackenzie and Colonel Paley, G.S., of the British army, who arrived at the post on Friday evening. The Superintendent of the Academy, Colonel Townsley, entertained at luncheon at the club on Saturday in honor of the English officers. Others present were Colonels Fieheger, Gordon, Keefe, Holt, Wilcox, Sladen, Major Clayton, Major Ryan, Captain Youngberg. At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Corps of Cadets was reviewed by General MacKenzie and Colonel Paley, who afterward witnessed the game of baseball scheduled for the afternoon. The British officers left Saturday night for Ottawa.

Mrs. Murray was hostess of the Friday Club at its last meeting; at an extra table were Mrs. Bubb, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. MacMillan and Miss Bubb. The prize was won by Mrs. Harrington. The Wednesday Club met last week with Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Butler being hostess of this week. Mrs. Cunningham was hostess of the South End Auction Club on Tuesday. Mr. Harry Forsythe, of New York, spent Sunday as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Rice were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson at supper on Sunday.

The love feast and spring business meeting of the Reading Club held on Thursday at Cullum Hall, marked the close of the season of 1912-13. After the luncheon, at which Mrs. Isaac Newell, an associate member, was guest of honor, the annual election of officers was held. Those elected for the season 1913-14 were: Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, president; Mrs. Baer, vice president; Mrs. Henderson, secretary.

Roller skating will be discontinued until autumn, when the gymnasium will once more be opened on set evenings for this popular amusement, which has given so much pleasure during the past winter.

The Rev. John Steen, of New York, who delivered the sermon at the cadet chapel on Sunday, was the guest of Lieutenant Peregé during his stay at the post. Cadet Walter E. Peck, of the Fourth Class, whose violin playing has often been admired at the chapel services, has resigned from the Academy.

The dismounted officers are going to give the mounted officers a return game of baseball on Friday afternoon.

The former won in the game played two weeks ago. The first class of cadets left on the 21st for their annual excursion to Sandy Hook. The class of 1907 will have a dinner at the club on Saturday, May 24.

Among those at the hotel for the hop and week-end were Mrs. Foote, Miss Biddle, Miss Barrett, Miss MacKay, Miss Hough.

The Army nine was beaten by Fordham on Saturday in a fast game by a score of 2 to 0. The slow drop curve of Walsh, the visiting pitcher, was too much for the cadets and their five hits were scattered so widely that there was no chance for a run. Sadtler came nearest to scoring in the first inning, when one of Walsh's slow ones dropped on his foot. He stole second, went to third on a passed ball, and stayed there. Menoher got a clean single to center in the eighth and went to second on the throw in. He too was left because Milburn and Lyman fled to the outfield and Sadtler fouled to Viviano. Walsh was ably supported by his team, who played errorless ball, the visitors' infield knocking down several drives that looked like hits. Fordham scored one run in the first inning. Sharkey singled to right and Leach being credited with a triple when Mitchell misjudged his long hit. Sharkey raced home. In the fifth the visitors scored again. With one down Walsh took third because Lyman failed to get under his high fly. McGovern batted one past second and Walsh walked home. The Army's outfield, while charged with no errors, was weak in judging fly balls and both of the visitors' runs were due to this fault. Meno-

her's long throw to the plate in the eighth, relaying Viviano's seemingly sure home run, and cutting that runner down was one of the features. The visitors brought a thousand rooters and a band of music and whooped things up throughout the contest. The nines: Army—Lyman, r.f.; Sadtler, 2b.; Neyland, p.; Mitchell, l.f.; Lee, 3d b.; Merrill, c.f.; Patch, 1b.; Davenport, 1b.; Menoher, s.s.; Milburn, c. Fordham—McGovern, c.f.; Carroll, 3b.; Sharkey, 2b.; Leach, l.f.; Elliffe, r.f.; McEllen, s.s.; Viviano, c.; Flanagan, 1b.; Walsh, p.

In the game on Wednesday the Army was beaten by Union College by a score of 8 to 5 in a poorly played game. The nines: Army—Dungan, 2b.; Neyland, 1b.; Mitchell, r.f.; Lee, 3b.; Merrill, c.f.; Menoher, s.s.; Bradley, l.f.; Milburn, p.; Milliken, batted for Miller in the 9th. Union—D. Beaver, c.; J. Beaver, r.f.; Naumann, s.s.; Barclay, l.f.; Woods, 3b.; Houghton, 1b.; Hutchins, c.f.; Zimnee, 2b.; Smith, p.; Hammer, p.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 22, 1913.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Wednesday made his first visit to the Naval Academy since he has assumed the Navy portfolio, and was much pleased with what he saw of the various phases of the routine which goes to make up the life of the young men who are being trained as Navy officers. The Secretary, accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, his aid, arrived by electric car at the lower gate of the Academy, where he was received with military honors, Captain Gibbons being there to greet him personally. As the official party entered the gate a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the shore battery, and honors were rendered by a detachment of marines, headed by the Naval Academy band. All the officers of the Academy, in full dress uniform, were drawn up inside the gate. The party went directly to the parade ground, where the Regiment of Midshipmen, under Comdr. L. M. Nulton, was passed in review. Before luncheon Bancroft Hall and the Academic Building were visited.

Mrs. Daniels, who accompanied the Secretary, was met by Mrs. Gibbons and drove to the Superintendent's residence. After luncheon at the residence of Superintendent Gibbons, Secretary Daniels spent an eventful afternoon. He inspected the battleship Illinois, now in Annapolis Harbor, and visited a number of the Academy buildings. But the most notable event of his visit was a flight which he took in a Curtiss flying boat, piloted by Lieut. John H. Towers, head of the Aviation Corps. He said that the eight minutes he spent in the air was long odds the most exciting event of the day, and appeared to greatly enjoy the sensation.

He left in a launch for the aviation grounds, on the other side of the Severn River from Annapolis. The grounds were reached about 3:30 p.m. and preparations for the ascent were made at once. By advice of the aviators, the Secretary donned an overcoat and stuffed his ears with cotton to muffle the noise of the engine. Mrs. Daniels was present and did not appear at all alarmed about the Secretary's safety. The machine reached a height of about 500 feet over Chesapeake Bay and then turned and flew back up the Severn River for about two miles.

Returning from his trip in the air, the Secretary saw a portion of the game of baseball between the midshipmen and the nine of Notre Dame University, the midshipmen winning a credible victory. That evening he was entertained at dinner by Captain Gibbons, and saw the midshipmen from his own state, who were specially invited to call on him at the Superintendent's residence. Secretary Daniels left here Thursday for Washington. He signified his intention of being present on graduation day to present the diplomas to the graduates.

The first of the fourteen battleships that are to assemble here in June week—the Illinois—has arrived and is anchored just off the Naval Academy. The other ships to be part of the squadron are the Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Texas. The command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., and will be the largest fleet that has ever assembled at Annapolis. The larger vessels will anchor in the Roads, five miles from Annapolis. After graduation day the First and Second Classes will be distributed in detachments of eighteen and twenty on the several battleships for cruises, principally along the New England coast. The Illinois will take the Third Class, which will make a European trip. The embarkation will begin on Saturday, June 7, the day following the graduation of the present First Class.

The annual examinations of the midshipmen began on Thursday of this week. The result of the finals in term work makes it practically certain that Mdsn. William H. P. Blandy, of Delaware, will be the honor man of the graduating class of the Naval Academy and that Mdsn. Everett L. Gayhart, of Ohio, will have the second place.

Twenty-three midshipmen of the Third Class recently petitioned Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor to intercede in behalf of one of their classmates who was punished. After they complete the tasks imposed upon them by Superintendent Gibbons, they will certainly know that naval practice forbids an attempt to reach authority by any but regular channels. They sought the aid of Secretary Redfield on behalf of Mdsn. William H. Myers, of Pennsylvania, and that official promptly turned the letter over to his associate of the Navy portfolio, Secretary Daniels, in turn forwarded it to Superintendent Gibbons, and punishment resulted. The twenty-three will lose their month's leave this summer, and will have a special course on the regulations of the Navy. At completion they will be required to pass an examination upon the subject.

The Naval Academy rifle team opened its season last Saturday by dropping a match to the team representing the District of Columbia National Guard, the score being 1469 to 1427. The shooting was at three ranges, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. At the 200 the shooting was "surprise fire," the target appearing and disappearing in eight seconds for each shot. Sergeant Schmidt, of the District team, was high gun, with 137 points, while Midshipman Want led his team with a total of 128. Heavy rains interfered with good shooting, and a skirmish run, which was to be part of the match, had to be abandoned.

The torpedo boat destroyer Reed, Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., U.S.N., commanding, arrived here May 21. A number of the members of the Society of American Engineers will visit the Naval Academy on Friday. The Reed was sent here primarily to be inspected by the American Engineers.

Comdr. T. Miyaji and Lieut. Comdr. S. Kobayashi and S. Taguchi, of the Japanese navy, visited the Naval Academy on Monday. They made an informal call on the Superintendent and were escorted on an inspection tour by Lieut. Kenneth G. Castleman, U.S.N. Superintendent Gibbons entertained the visitors at luncheon. Lieut. J. S. Hatcher, U.S.N., is here on a month's leave, and is with his family at Mrs. Hatcher's mother's, Mrs. R. B. Dashiell. The "Old Guard," of Atlanta, Ga., visited the Naval Academy Wednesday.

Lieut. J. H. Ingram, U.S.N., has been chosen referee of the Cornell-Harvard boat races to be held on Cayuga Lake on May 25. Miss Nancy Dashiell, of this city, was the guest on Saturday of Miss Robe, of Baltimore, at whose wedding shortly to Ensign George W. D. Dashiell, U.S.N., Miss Dashiell will be one of the bridesmaids. Lieut. W. P. and Mrs. Beeher, U.S.N., have arrived here from San Francisco and are guests at Acton, the home of Lieutenant Beeher's parents, Commo, and Mrs. W. H. Beeher, U.S.N. Miss Baxter is visiting Miss Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N. Wm. of Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Greenslade and Miss Jessup. Hulbert Footner, the magazine writer, who was visiting Mr. Anville Eager, of the Dixon Farm, near St. Leonards, in Calvert county, Md.,

gave a function on May 15 in a hall in that section. Among the guests was Surgeon Higgins, of the battleship Illinois, then lying off Solomon's Island. Rude youth put red pepper in some meal used to "sand" the floor, and when the dancing began, the guests could not remain on account of the effects of the pepper. When the Surgeon addressed some pacific remarks to the crowd that assembled around the hall, some miscreant threw red pepper in his face. The function was adjourned to a private house.

The Navy Athletic Association on Saturday, May 31, will have the Army-Navy baseball game reproduced on the automatic score board at the Naval Academy for the benefit of the officers and midshipmen and their friends.

The racket wielders of the University of Michigan won from the midshipmen here Tuesday afternoon, taking three of the four strings in singles, and spitting even on the two strings in doubles. It was the first match that the Navy men have lost this season. Most of the strings were well contested, but Reindel, of Michigan, showed form that was much ahead of any seen here this season, defeating Parmelee, the Navy captain and crack player, with considerable ease. The midshipmen made a distinctly better showing in doubles than in singles. The summary: Singles—Reindel, M., defeated Parmelee, N.A.; Godfrey, N.A., defeated Andrews, M.; Wilson, M., defeated Popham, N.A.; Hall, M., defeated Walters, N.A.; Doubles—Wilson and Reindel, M., defeated Parmelee and Godfrey, N.A.; Popham and Watters, N.A., defeated Hall and Andrews, M.

The Naval Academy nine won from Notre Dame here Wednesday afternoon by 7 to 1, playing a snappy game in the field and batting at opportune times. After the first two innings, the visitors played good ball in the field, but Seibert, the Navy's left hander and captain, was an enigma to them at all times. The Navy started off with a bunch of three which clinched the game. Smith was passed and Adams singled, the two executing a neat double steal. Fisher singled, filling the bases, but Hall fled out. Vaiden singled, scoring Smith and Adams, Fisher landing on third, and Fisher scored on Rogers fly to Duggan. The latter made a fine catch, but could not recover himself in time to throw to the plate. Notre Dame made its only run in the fifth on Berger's triple and Kelley's single. Glover made a great catch of Newning's fly in the fifth, running to the bleachers to get it.

The Columbia University crew defeated Princeton and the Naval Academy by slightly over half length on Lake Carnegie, at Princeton, N.J., on Saturday. The Navy's crew was second and the Tigers not more than six feet behind the midshipmen. Columbia's time for the mile and five-sixteenth course was 6 minutes 45.4 seconds; the Navy's was 6 minutes 43.4-5 seconds, and Princeton's one second lower. The Columbia oarsmen rowed in fine form and maintained a slow, steady pull from start to finish, never more than 37 to the minute, which was considerably lower than either of the vanquished crews were rowing.

The real race was between Princeton and the midshipmen, and was neck and neck until the final dozen yards, when the Navy, with a stronger sprint, pushed the nose of their shell six feet in front of the Princeton boat. The Navy started off with a rush at a 43 clip, Princeton keeping even. Columbia opened with a 35 stroke, and for a time there was open water between the Blue and White and the other two boats. At the half-mile the New Yorkers raised their stroke to 37, and gradually passed Princeton and the Navy, who were rowing 34 and 31, respectively. At this point Columbia dropped to 36. Princeton caught up with the Navy at the mile, and from then on it was nip and tuck between these two. Princeton weakened in the final dash, with the result that the midshipmen managed to forge ahead.

The Pennsylvania freshmen rowed a race with the Princeton first year men and finished a length ahead of the local eight.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, May 16, 1913.

A delicious luncheon was given by Mrs. Walter M. Chatfield Monday evening, May 5, to Mrs. James M. Phalen, wife of Captain Phalen, M.C.; Mrs. J. C. Brady, wife of Captain Brady, Q.M.C.; Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, wife of Lieutenant O'Brien, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Henry P. Carter, wife of Lieutenant Carter, M.C. Saturday, the 10th, gave an ideal evening to a large gathering of the Army and Galveston's elite for the week-end buffet supper and informal dance at the Oleaner Country Club. The 27th Infantry band, through the courtesy of Col. R. N. Getty, rendered a fascinating dance program of fifteen numbers.

The Gärten Verein welcomed the return of the 5th Brigade from Texas City's sojourn with its Wednesday evening garden party and dance. The officers and ladies were present in force. There were several informal dinner parties before the dance on the dining porches of the clubhouse. The Shaw orchestra rendered a program of twelve numbers.

This week's regular dinner dance at the Hotel Galvez was the occasion for several dinner parties and a gay and delightful evening in the ballroom. More of the Texas City officers and ladies came over than is usual. During the dinner hour the 4th Infantry band gave a short concert. The same band played later for the dance and the numbers were excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lauber were hosts at an elaborate dinner Thursday at the Galvez. The guests were nearly all Army people and included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, Col. Millard F. Waltz, Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Mrs. Mildred N. Yergor and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Blum.

The bridge luncheon given by Mrs. R. E. Paramore, of St. Louis, at the Galvez Hotel Wednesday afternoon was one of the prettiest functions of the week. The following Army ladies were among the guests: Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder were in San Antonio from May 8 to May 12, visiting the parents of Mrs. Magruder, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lott. Lieutenant Magruder has been aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith. Upon the retirement of General Smith last Thursday the 27th Infantry City, Lieut. James G. Steese, C.E., commanding Co. E, Engineers, has been detailed as instructor at West Point, to report in August. He is preparing the target range for the instruction of the regiments of the 5th Brigade and as soon as this work is completed will take a leave until time to report for duty at the Military Academy.

The 22d Infantry, commanded by Col. Daniel A. Frederick, gave an exhibition drill of Butts's Manual last Thursday afternoon for the visiting Texas bankers in Galveston and complimentary to the people of Galveston, on the boulevard in front of the Hotel Galvez. It was the first time most of the 1,500 people gathered to witness the spectacle had ever seen the drill, and it made a great impression on them to watch about 800 men go through the exercises without other command than the signals of the drum and the music of the band. Considering the fact that the command has been very busy with field work, the exercises were extremely well executed.

The 6th Brigade, under command of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, arrived in Galveston Monday for a visit of seven days in the city. The trip from the Texas City camp here is for the purpose of giving officers and men a little recreation from the hard drills in a place where there are good facilities for enjoying themselves. General Edwards announced his intention before starting on the trip and the only work done by his brigade since going into camp on the sea wall and alongside the boulevard has consisted of parades and exhibition drills. The Galvestonians have been very glad to see the visitors, and every effort has been made to make their stay enjoyable. The men have within walking distance on the boulevard dancing pavilions, skating rinks and bath houses, while over the sea wall is a bathing beach which rivals those at the famous Eastern bathing resorts. The usual social functions which the officers attend each week in the city have been all the happier and gayer by the addition of the visitors.

The 4th Brigade, which is by itself a Texas City this week, has just received orders from its commander, Col. R. L. Bullard, that "Beginning Friday, May 16, instruction in swimming will be given in the bay from bathing sign near the 23d recreation tent to the south end of the 18th Infantry camp." The order further designates two hours per week

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for each regiment and requires that all enlisted men and officers, except field officers, qualify by showing their ability to swim twenty-five yards without stop.
Electric lights have for some time been installed in the tents of the Texas City camp, the cost of fixtures not being charged to the occupants. There will be only the outlay for consumption of electricity to be paid by the users at an average monthly rate. The same system of lights is now being installed in the 5th Brigade camp, at Fort Crockett. These lights are extremely desirable on account of the small amount of heat connected with them, a feature much to be desired, especially in Texas City, where the Gulf breeze does not reach every night.

The 5th Brigade has received two consignments of about 100 recruits each since arrival here. These have been received and held for about three weeks in a detention and instruction camp adjacent to the brigade camp, where they have been drilled and inspected before assignment to the 4th and 19th Infantry. The mounted platoon of Co. E, Engineers, under Lieut. Rudolph Kuldell, C.E., has been in the field away from camp since Wednesday, extending the map which the division is using in all of its maneuvers. The work is simply drill for this platoon, but at the same time a very valuable military map of the territory gone over by them is being obtained.

The Garten Verein entertained the officers and ladies of the Army and the visiting members of the Texas Bankers' Association and their ladies with a beautiful informal dance last Wednesday evening. In all some 700 guests attended. The band of the 19th Infantry furnished the music for the dance, and the 4th Infantry band gave a concert in the garden. Early in the evening dinner parties filled the clubhouse verandas and all the tables in the north end of the garden. The concert and dance started at 9 p.m. Throughout the evening the pavilion and grounds were crowded.

Galveston, Texas, May 17, 1913.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, Chief of the Q.M. Corps, arrived in Galveston on the night of the 13th on an inspection trip to all the departments of the Corps in the city and in Texas City. He was tendered a dinner at the Galvez Hotel Thursday by Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, C.Q.M. of the 2d Division. The other guests at the dinner were Lieut. Col. G. McK. Williamson, William Krauthoff, J. C. Houston, Major Harry E. Wilkins, all Q.M.C., and Lieut. Joseph T. Aleshire, 6th Cav., General Aleshire's son. Friday General Aleshire was the dinner guest of Lieutenant Colonel Williamson. He leaves for San Antonio and Fort Sam Houston Sunday morning. Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief of the Signal Corps, reached Galveston Thursday on an inspection trip and will give special attention to the aero squadron at Texas City. Miss Elizabeth Scriven, daughter of General Scriven, is with her father. They return to Washington Sunday.

The weekly dinner-dance of the Galvez Hotel Thursday had the largest attendance of any this season, the presence of the 6th Brigade officers and their ladies tending to swell the Army numbers. The 28th Infantry band rendered a delightful dance program. At one of the dinner parties before the dance Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was honor guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler. The hotel has announced that until further notice its weekly hops will be informal and will be given for its guests, Army and Navy officers and their ladies, and for residents of Galveston holding invitation cards.

Mr. C. R. Campbell, of Chicago, had as his dinner guests at the Galvez Saturday evening for dinner Capt. and Mrs. William M. Goodale and Capt. and Mrs. Paul H. McCook.

Escort of the colors by the 11th Infantry Friday afternoon was taken by the Pathé Weekly operator with a motion picture machine. The colors were given to Mrs. Abner Pickering and Miss Maureen Pickering, wife and daughter of Col. Abner Pickering, commanding the regiment, who were on the gallery of the Galvez Hotel. The color company was marched to a position in front of the gallery, and the machine recorded the scene as the color sergeants received the colors from the ladies.

The officers of the 5th Brigade had as their guests at a smoker given Saturday night all the officers of the visiting 6th Brigade. The smoker was given in a large building used as the Enlisted Men's Club, situated nearly in the center of the 5th Brigade camp and nearly the ball diamond. The entertainment included a Dutch lunch, thirty minutes of lively vaudeville, speeches, a fourteen-inning hotly contested ball game and music. The lunch comprised baked beans, chili pickles, Swiss cheese, potato salad, hot "dogs" and cold buns. Members of "The Matinee Girl" company gave thirty minutes of vaudeville. The 28th Infantry band was pressed into service to play accompaniments for the songs. The members of the 4th Infantry called for Lieut. Charles W. Griffith, who responded with "Heinie," and everybody joined in on the chorus of "Heinie," etc. Several of the officers made short speeches and the gathering adjourned almost in a body to the ball game near by. The committee on arrangements was made up of officers representing each regiment of the 5th Brigade: 7th Infantry, Captains Toffey, Babcock and Ovenshine; 4th Infantry, Captain Noyes and Lieutenants Kelley and Weeks; 19th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Howell, Captain Erickson and Lieutenants Pitts and Walker.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 17, 1913.

The morning of May 12 the 6th Brigade, under command of General Edwards, marched from Texas City to Galveston. The 18th Infantry was at the head and when the brigade marched into Galveston with colors flying and bands playing there was an applause that was genuine and hearty. The 6th Brigade has worked hard at Texas City and General Edwards with his usual consideration for his command obtained permission to bring his brigade over to Galveston for a week of recreation, and now we are certainly having it! Our camp is about three blocks east of the Galvez Hotel and situated right on the "Sea Wall Boulevard"; a more ideal spot would be difficult to imagine. Officers and men are delighted and when we hear the shouts of merriment of the men in bathing and see others bringing back great strings of fish and others strolling along the sea wall we feel that this Mexican War is not so bad after all. Even so, if Wyoming is to continue as our "home station" most of us hope that we will remain here indefinitely.

It has been one gala week of social "doings," dinners, dances, motoring, teas and renewing old friendship. On Monday Lieutenant Patterson, 7th Inf., gave a beautifully appointed dinner at the Galvez to Captain Sheldon and Leonori. On May 14 Captain Sheldon had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Captains Newell, Major and Leonori in the marine dining room of the Galvez. Later in the evening they went to the dance at the Garten Verein. The Garten

Verein is one of the most exclusive clubs in the city, and they have extended a most warm welcome to the officers of the division. The club is situated in the midst of Galveston, but occupies two blocks and besides several handsome buildings there are beautiful flowers, fountains, electric lights and sweet music. At night it looks like a "fairly land." The officers of the 18th Infantry, always a unit, attended in a body.

Colonel Davis gave a dinner at the Galvez May 15 to Major Lacey, Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Magruder, and later they stayed to enjoy the dance. Mrs. Magruder and Mrs. Denson are recovering rapidly. We soon shall have Lieutenant Magruder back to duty with us. Lieutenant Bartlett dined Tuesday at Fort Crockett with Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin, C.A.C. Captain Allison, 7th Inf., gave a dinner in honor of Captain Major. Lieutenants Lonergan and Shillerstrom were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, 28th Inf., at a dinner party.

The 6th Brigade gave a dance on the 16th at the Surf Bathing Pavilion in honor of the citizens of Galveston and the 5th Brigade—it was a success in every way. The colors of the three regiments and all the company flags were in the grand march. During the evening we received information that Colonel Davis had been appointed brigadier general and a shout went up that could have been heard a long way off. The officers of the 18th assembled around Colonel Davis and lifted him on their shoulders, and with the band in the lead playing "Happy Heinie" he was carried around the great hall. We will regret to lose Colonel Davis, as he has been such an efficient regimental commander, but at the same time we are glad to see merit rewarded. We hope the same eagle will continue flying around and bring down to his shoulder another star to match the one that will soon rest there. There is a rumor that after all we may not lose General Davis, as it is said that probably General Edwards will command the division and that will give General Davis the 6th Brigade.

Captain Miller has been ordered up for his promotion examination. Lieutenants Purdon and Hayes are wearing "the smile that won't come off," as they have received details to West Point. They do not leave here until August. Lieutenant Purdon is an enthusiastic motorist and no doubt will make good use of the fine roads in the Hudson Valley.

A committee composed of Captains Sheldon, Morrow, Conger, Peyton, Lieutenants Lonergan and Blackford has been appointed to arrange for a regimental dinner at the Galvez Hotel to-night in honor to General Davis, and knowing the efficiency of the committee and the popularity of General Davis we are assured of another delightful evening. Captain Leonori gave a dinner party on Thursday at the Galvez in honor of his old friends, Captains Bradford and Murchison, 19th Inf.

Sergeant Major Nicholas is now back with the regiment. Private Ensch, band, is transferred to Company M. Private Remy, Company L, is transferred to Company E. Sergeant Levy has re-enlisted in Company A.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 17, 1913.

Major Alonso Gray, I.G., arrived yesterday from Fort Sam Houston and made the annual inspection of troops and garrison. A review of the regiment was also had. From here he went to inspect the troops guarding the border and at the Western posts.

Chaplain David L. Fleming, 2d Cav., delivered an address to the graduating class of the El Paso Military Institute last week in El Paso. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commander of the Southern Department, is expected at the post next week from San Antonio, to inspect the Mexican border conditions, and from here he will go on West. Sedgewick Coppock, the small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Coppock, fell last week and broke his arm.

The Post Bridge Club was entertained this week by Mrs. Charles W. Fenton. Mrs. John S. Winn won the prize, and following the game refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. Those present were: Mesdames Robert D. Read, Charles N. Barney, John S. Winn, Marion P. Raynor, John P. Wade, Howard Smalley and W. E. Mix. Mrs. Winn will entertain the club next week. Betty Harvey, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, is ill with the measles.

Headquarters of the 2d Cavalry Brigade has been changed from El Paso to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., but for the present Gen. Hugh L. Scott, in command of the brigade, will remain here, on account of El Paso being a central point.

Father William R. Arnold, recently appointed chaplain in the Army, will probably be stationed at this post. He has been pastor of the St. Charles's Catholic Church at Peru, Ind., for three years.

Mrs. Robert D. Read, wife of Colonel Read, 2d Cav., entertained on Wednesday of this week with an attractive auction bridge breakfast at her home in El Paso. One of the tables was set on the front piazza and the green vines covering the porch made an attractive background. A six-course menu was served. The first prize, a handsome white parasol embroidered in black, was won by Mrs. William H. F. Judd. The second prize, a Japanese dish in a lacquered holder, was won by Mrs. John P. Wade, and the consolation, a pair of silk hose, fell to Mrs. Annie Krause. Those present were Mesdames John S. Winn, Charles N. Barney, Charles W. Fenton, Marion P. Raynor, Howard R. Smalley, John P. Wade, J. K. Brown, Parry Wright, Max Weber, William H. F. Judd and Annie Krause. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. J. K. Brown.

Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., entertained at dinner one evening this week complimentary to Dr. J. P. Kaster, of Topeka, Kas., who spent last week in El Paso. Doctor Kaster is the chief surgeon of the Santa Fé Railroad.

The regimental band of the 2d Cavalry gave its first concert of the season at Cleveland Square, in El Paso, on Tuesday evening of this week. Programs which had been printed at the post were distributed among the crowd by soldiers of the regiment. Many thousands enjoyed the music.

Seventy-five recruits arrived yesterday from St. Louis, Mo., and have been assigned for duty with the 13th Cavalry. Battery C, 6th Field Art., with four large guns, made a tour of the El Paso streets one day this week on a practice march and attracted a great deal of attention.

All foodstuffs for regiments composing the 2d Cavalry Brigade and for those troops stationed in the field in the El Paso patrol district will be purchased in El Paso after the first of July, according to an order received by Capt. W. E. Hunt, D.Q.M. at El Paso. The order also includes food for the horses and camp necessities.

The Mexican prisoners still being held at this post will be required to take daily exercises for the benefit of their health, which will be a daily walk around the grounds of the fort.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 20, 1913.

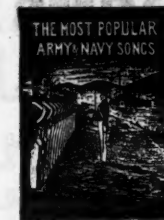
Dr. and Mrs. Lambie gave a charming dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Capt. and Mrs. Gallup. Miss Phyllis Harmon, of Pittsburgh, is with her sister, Mrs. Lambie, and will be her guest for the summer.

The 15th Cavalry squadron marched to the target range and back on Thursday. The Artillery left on a three days' practice march also on Thursday.

The officers and ladies of the post were the guests of the Columbia Theater on Friday afternoon to see Miss Mabel Taliaferro in "Pippa Passes," and "The Dumb Cuck."

Lieut. G. M. Russell, who is in charge of the mess during the ride of the officers of the War College on their trip to study the battlefields of the Civil War, spent the week-end at the post while the officers spent two or three days in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Williams was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Garrard during the time Dr. Williams spent at the Hazen farm, at Wakefield, Va. Dr. Allen spent the week-end with friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and her daughter, under escort of Lieut. S. R. Hopkins arrived at the post on Monday after an absence of over three months at Fort Sill, Okla. Lieuten-

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ant Shepherd will not return until about the last of June. Mrs. G. L. Converse is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barleson. Mrs. Donnelly, wife of Captain Donnelly, Miss Bewick and Master Bewick arrived on Sunday and are quartered in the house recently vacated by Capt. Gordon Johnston. Major and Mrs. Summerall had dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Donnelly on Tuesday. Captain Austin left on Monday for Tobyhanna, Pa., where he has been ordered to prepare the target range for the use of the Artillery during its summer's practice. Mrs. Austin accompanied her husband.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith will occupy, temporarily, Captain Austin's quarters, going later in the summer to Chevy Chase, Md., where they have taken a house for the time of Captain Smith's detail in Washington. Mr. Brander, of New York, was the guest of his brother, Chaplain W. W. Brander, over Sunday. Chaplain Brander took a flying trip to Charlottesville on Wednesday. Miss Brandon, of New York, guest of Miss Trotter, has returned to her home. Miss Sells, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur H. Carter. Mrs. Teresa Dean, mother of Capt. Warren Dean, left on Tuesday for Long Island, where she will put in order her summer home. She will be absent about two weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Shepherd will leave on Saturday for her home on the Boulevard near Hampton Va., where she will remain during Lieutenant Shepherd's absence in the field. Lieut. R. F. Tate, who is in command of the Fort Myer War College Detachment, left the party near Richmond, and returned to the post on Wednesday, and will ride one of his horses in the race at Benning.

At guard mounting on Wednesday the band and guard were mounted, much to the edification of a large party of tourists. Captain Smith left several days ago for a trip of about three weeks, during which he will lecture at various schools and colleges where there is no military professor, on the advantages and requirements of the proposed military encampment for college men at Gettysburg.

Troops A and B left for the target range at Edsalls on Thursday, if practicable to complete their whole season's practice by June 11.

The 15th Cavalry band on May 19 and 20, furnished the music for the twenty-sixth annual competitive drill of the Washington High School Cadets, which was held at American League baseball park.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 20, 1913.

Mrs. Hugh J. B. McElgin, of Fort H. G. Wright, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Vose. Mrs. Brand, of Boston, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland. Mrs. William W. Chamberlaine spent last week in Washington with her mother. Sunday evening Mr. George F. Adams gave a baseball dinner. In the center of the table were four baseball bats tied with broad red ribbon and surrounded by red peonies. At each plate were miniature bats, balls, catcher's mask and mit. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. On Thursday Mrs. Frederick L. Martin gave an auction party in honor of Mrs. Lyman Spaulding, of Boston, and Mrs. Hugh J. B. McElgin, and for Mesdames William M. Smart, John R. Pearson, Robert Vose, R. O. Edwards, Guy L. Gearhart. Prizes were won by Mrs. McElgin and Mrs. Edwards. Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Henry C. Davis and for Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Major and Mrs. Harry P. Mendenhall, Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Mrs. James Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge, Colonel Haynes, Col. and Miss Pullman, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Holcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Pearson, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Miss Holt.

Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Henry C. Davis and for Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad, Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Williams. Major Powell C. Hattery has arrived and taken the quarters vacated by Col. Frederick L. Reynolds. Mrs. Tatterson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, left for her home in Biddeford, Me., on Monday. Miss Hall, of Elmira, who has been visiting Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, left for her home on Friday.

Mr. W. W. Chamberlaine, of Washington, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. William W. Chamberlaine. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Reynolds, Miss Dorsey, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Evans, and Monday Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland gave a bridge party for Mesdames Harry C. Barnes, Frederick L. Buck, Otto H. Schrader, John N. Reynolds, Warren R. Bell, Bradley, Harry L. Morse, Kenneth Masteller, Hugh McElgin, Guy L. Gearhart, R. O. Edwards, Robert Vose, Misses Holt and Dorsey. Prizes were won by Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Schrader, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Morse. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Williams, Peek and Baker.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Mrs. Hugh J. B. McElgin and Lieut. W. H. Pike. After the hop Saturday Lieutenant Armstrong gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carson, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Misses Margaret Walke, Emily Hughes, Grissella Corbin and Lieutenants Borden, Quinton and Wingate. Mrs. Allen Kimberly is spending a week in New York with Col. and Mrs. B. W. Dunn. Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Hotz entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard, Lieut. and Mrs. Jay D. Whitman. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spaulding, of Boston, guests of their daughter, Mrs. John A. Pearson, returned to their home on Friday. Mrs. James F. Howell and Master Carleton Howell, of Fort Rodman, are spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Wildrick entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard, Miss Dorsey and Lieutenant Armstrong. Mrs. Calvin McSmith and son are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly. Monday afternoon Master Billy Smart entertained with a fancy dress party in honor of his birthday, his guests being Misses Laura Winder, Marshall, Harry Wilbur, Cecil Jewell, Helen Kimberly, Gertrude Buck, Betsy Carson, Lucille Brown, Katherine Brown, Horrocks, Whaley and Masters Coleman Carter, Richard Marshall, Harry Wilbur, William Whaley, Carleton Howell, Frederick Buck and Horowitz.

Mrs. W. H. Pirie is visiting friends in New York. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard had an informal dance for Misses Anor Hall, Emily Hughes, Ann Brown Kimberly, Dr. and Mrs. Jay D. Whitman, Lieutenants Osborne, Wingate, Strong, Borden, Quinton, Misses Margaret Walke, of Fort Strong, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James Totten.

Monday evening Mrs. Kenneth Masteller gave a bridge party



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for Messdames Hugh McElgin, Robert Vose, Frederick L. Martin, R. O. Edwards, Archibald H. Sunderland, Frederick L. Buck. Prizes were won by Mrs. McElgin and Mrs. Vose. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard gave a club supper for Dr. and Mrs. Jay D. Whitman, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Hotz, Miss Dorsey and Lieutenant Spiller.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 19, 1913.

The officers of the post defeated the student officers of the Coast Artillery School in an interesting game of baseball here on Friday. Errors figured in most of the runs made by the post. The features of the game were the batting of Captain Marshall, fielding of Lieutenant Strong, and the catch of a difficult foul by Lieutenant Hotz. The score follows:

Post.	AB	R	H	SO	SH	BB	SB	A	PO	E
Smart, ss.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Quinton, 3b.....	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Strong, p.....	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	4	3	0
Marshall, 1b.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Wingate, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Farnsworth, c.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Jewell, cf.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Buyers, rf.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osborne, lf.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals.....	27	6	7	5	1	2	2	8	21	1
School.	AB	R	H	SO	SH	BB	SB	A	PO	E
Hotz, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1
Kimberly, rf-lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellis, 3b.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	1
Rowe, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Wildrick, ss.....	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	3
Goodrich, lf-2b.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Peck, 2b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pepin, cf.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Mix, 2b-lf-rf.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reynolds, 1b.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	0
Martin.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Totals.....22 2 3 6 0 3 7 10 21 6
*Batted for Peck in the seventh.
*Ran for Marshall in first, third, fifth and seventh innings.

Score by innings:
Post.....1 1 1 0 3 0 0-6
School.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1-2
Two-base hits—Wildrick, Martin, Smart, Quinton, Wingate. Earned runs—Post 2, School 1. Hits—Off Rowe, 6 in 5 innings; off Wildrick, 1 in 2 innings. Left on bases—Post 5, School 3. First base on balls—Off Rowe 2, off Wildrick 0, off Strong 3. First base on errors—School 1, Post 4. Hit by pitcher—By Rowe, Jewell; by Wildrick, Marshall; by Strong, Pepin. Struck out—By Rowe 4, by Wildrick 1, by Strong 6. Passed balls—Hotz 1, Farnsworth 2. Wild pitch—Strong 1. Wild throws—Reynolds, Wildrick (2).

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 22, 1913.

The annual garden party, given under the auspices of the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society, was held on Thursday, May 22, and in spite of uncertain weather, which developed into heavy showers at four o'clock, was successful from a social and financial point of view, though not so much so as others which have been favored with better weather conditions. This is the first year in which there has been rain of any moment since 1904. The party began promptly at two o'clock with the musical part of the program. The massed bands were very effective, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Clappé, professor in the Institute of Musical Art and director of the Army Bandmasters' Students. Mr. Edward G. Marquard directed the singing of the chorus of 400 members of the People's Choral Union of New York. Choruses were also rendered by the choir boys of St. Cornelius Chapel, Bandmasters' Students and band. The singers and bands were massed on the east glacis of the fort and the ensemble effects were splendid, as well as the delicate shading of passages, under the baton of Mr. Marquard. The kindness of the members of the Choral Union, who gave their services at considerable expense of time and effort, not only for the occasion itself but for the two preceding rehearsals, is very highly appreciated by the Army Relief Society. The bands from Forts Hamilton, Totten and Slocum were in camp on Governors Island for nearly a week before the garden party. The tents were pitched in the moat and rehearsals were held daily. The massed bands and chorus for the concert comprised about 500 musicians. The bands were of the 29th Infantry, 5th and 12th bands, C.A.C., and band of U.S. Recruiting Depot.

The decorations were very elaborate and effective and were arranged under the direction of Capt. James A. Moss and of Lieut. William E. Larned, who designed the artistic posters for the various tents scattered through the park. Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry received the guests in a marquee, and they were assisted by Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Charles F. Roe and Mrs. Francis M. Gibson of the Army Relief Society. A large number of people were present from New York and elsewhere, including Major Gen. and Mrs. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.; Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Mrs. Custer, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A.

The Government boats from the New York Harbor posts brought many of the officers and their wives from Forts Totten, Slocum, Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock. Col. John S. Mallory, Major W. I. Horton and Capt. John E. Woodward, of Fort Jay, formed the general committee in charge of the arrangements. Capt. Albert Gleaves, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mrs. Gleaves were present.

The various tents were arranged as follows:
Dancing and refreshments, at Officers' Club—Mrs. John Mallory and Mrs. Bellinger, in charge; assistants, Miss Finley, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. T. K. Thompson, Mrs. Blake White, Mrs. Theodore Price, Miss Helen Stout, Mrs. Wright Edgerton, Mrs. Darrah, Miss Simpson.
Tea tent—Mrs. Haan, in charge; assistants, Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Mrs. Harrison Kerrick, Miss Grace Fisher, Mrs. F. H. Phipps, Miss Washburn, Mrs. Mayes, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Lawton.
Tea tent—Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, in charge; assistants, Mrs. Truby, Mrs. Settle, Mrs. Edward Sharretta, Mrs. Brown Ralston, Miss Brooks, Miss Knox, Miss Preston, Miss McGee, Miss Griffin, Miss Allen.

Ice cream booth—Mrs. Dunning, in charge; assistants, Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Dunning, Miss Judge, Misses Gleaves, Miss Wooster, Miss Alvord.
Ice cream sundae booth—Mrs. Robert H. Allen, in charge; assistants, Miss Hoffer, Miss Mayes, Miss Darrah, Miss Settle, Miss Heiner, Miss Allen, Miss Woodward.
Flower booth—Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, in charge; assistants, Mrs. Valliant, Miss Cecil, Miss Reazor, Miss Margaret Reazor, Miss Albert.

Cigars, cigarettes, souvenirs—Mrs. William M. Black, in charge; assistants, Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner, Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer.

The military exercises of the afternoon were to have comprised pitching shelter tent camp, at 3 p.m.; Infantry drill and exercises, with musical accompaniment, at 4 p.m.; escort to the color and parade, at 5:30 p.m. But heavy rain coming on about four o'clock prevented the rendition of the military

formations and the musical program scheduled after that hour, to the great disappointment of all. The ladies in the tents and booths, however, reported great success in the sale of refreshments, souvenirs, etc., and after the rain became settled great numbers docked to Corbin Hall, which was crowded till almost six o'clock with a merry throng of dancers. The resources of the committee in charge of refreshments there—ice cream, cake, tea and coffee—were taxed to the utmost. The transportation system of wagonettes, to and from the boats, was very efficient and carried enormous numbers of arriving and departing guests with great despatch.

Besides the proceeds from the tickets sold, it was announced during the afternoon that contributions for the Army Relief had been made by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. E. M. Parker and Col. G. H. Gale, although no specific amount was mentioned. It was also announced that a friend of the society had bought up all the ice cream and cake left over, as the rain had cut down the patronage of the refreshment booths, and presented it to the soldiers who took part in the military exercises.

A number of luncheon parties were given preceding the party. Gen. and Mrs. Barry had an informal lunch for their guests. Capt. James A. Moss entertained Col. Walter B. Hotchkin, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y.; Col. W. C. Church, Messrs. James B. Reynolds, Howard W. Charles and William Lee Kugel, of New York, and Col. John S. Mallory, Major Gordon G. Heiner, Major W. E. Horton, Major Douglas Settle, Capt. Henry C. Clement and Capt. Robert H. Allen, of the garrison.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus are guests of Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus. Major William E. Horton is spending the week-end with friends at New London, Conn. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Darrah entertained at dinner on the 17th Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James G. C. Lee are visiting Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills for a week, on their way to Lake George.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 18, 1913.

Captain Rubottom, Sig. Corps, from Fort Omaha, and his company camped here last Saturday night on their way to Fort Leavenworth on a practice march. Master Billy Nesbitt entertained his little friends at a birthday party on Sunday afternoon, May 11. Those enjoying the happy occasion were Harley Hallett, Edith Farnham, Dorothy and Laura Switzer and Katherine and John Nesbitt. Ice cream and cake was served and Billy's friends hope he will live long and always be happy.

Mrs. Harrison, a sister of Mrs. Hentig, is expected at Crook very soon. The latest news from the 4th Infantry, at Galveston, is that they expect to be there until late in the fall. The following ladies have joined their husbands: Messdames Griffith, Noyes, Dale, Coleman, Nuttman, Brady, Weeks, Van Duyn, Fulton, Chenoweth and Whiting.

We were visited on Wednesday evening, May 14, by a baby tornado. The wind blew a gale and the hail came so large and fast that windows were expected to be crushed in an minute; in fact, we have had a number of very tornadoic storms in the past few months. There should be several caves here, as everyone is at the mercy of kind Providence when these storms, which are frequent every year.

Master Harley Hallett celebrated his fifth birthday on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, by inviting his small friends in for ice cream and cake. Those present were Edith Farnham, Katherine, John and Billy Nesbitt, Dorothy and Laura Switzer.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 19, 1913.

Col. R. N. Getty has secured an extension of leave, and is still with us. Mrs. R. J. Burt is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Burt, of Chicago. Mr. Burt is a son of Captain Burt's brother. They will be here several weeks. Mrs. Matthew Saville and Wilson went down to Champaign, Ill., to attend the track meet given by the University of Illinois at Urbana. They were guests of Major and Mrs. Morse, who have many friends here. Major Morse was formerly with the 27th Infantry and is now on detail with the University. High school athletes from all over the state of Illinois competed and our own high school, Deerfield, was represented.

Col. Eli D. Hoyle and Mrs. Hoyle and Colonel Smith, from Chicago, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Getty on Sunday. Mrs. McNamee, who has been quite ill for some weeks, is convalescent. Mrs. Claude S. Fries is giving a tea this afternoon, in honor of her mother, Mrs. McCune, of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. C. E. Lauderdale has purchased the automobile left behind by Lieutenant Pruyn. He is still intact, and not being required to do target practice, has missed every tree and post on all the roads so far. There will be an encampment here June 2-7 for instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. Major Caldwell, 14th Cav., is detailed as instructor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BUCK.—Born at Fort William McKinley, P.I., April 13, 1913, a daughter, Susanne Long Buck, to the wife of Major B. B. Buck, 13th U.S. Inf.

CLAUDE.—Born on Saturday, May 17, 1913, at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Lieut. Abram Claude, U.S.N., a daughter, a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., and great-granddaughter of Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., retired.

GORHAM.—Born at West Haven, Conn., May 16, 1913, a daughter, Adele Gorham, to the wife of Lieut. George B. Gorham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HATCHER.—Born May 17, 1913, at Annapolis, Md., to the wife of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Eleanor Dashiell.

KENNEDY.—Born at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., April 22, 1913, to Major James M. Kennedy, Mcd. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kennedy, a son, Archibald Boggs.

MINNIGERODE.—Born at Manila, P.I., March 27, 1913, a daughter, Patricia Minnigerode, to the wife of Lieut. Fitzhugh Minnigerode, 8th U.S. Inf.

WILSON.—Born to the wife of Capt. William H. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps, a son, William Henry, Jr., at Fort Strong, Mass., Friday, May 16.

YEAGER.—Born at Zamboanga, P.I., on April 18, 1913, a son, James Francis Yeager, to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Yeager, grandson of Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Frank Greene.

MARRIED.

NESTER.—DUNWOODY.—At Washington, D.C., May 14, 1913. Mr. Howard Waltham Nester and Miss Effie Dunwoody, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A.

PLANT.—DILLARD.—At Washington, D.C., May 10, 1913. Mr. Perley Hollis Plant and Miss Hattie Mae Dillard, sister of Mrs. Dunn, wife of Surg. H. A. Dunn, U.S.N.

DIED.

DAILEY.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 14, 1913. Mrs. G. E. Dailey, wife of Sergeant Dailey, H.C. U.S.A., at the post hospital following an illness of over two months.

GIFFORD.—Died at West Point, N.Y., May 21, 1913. Major John H. Gifford, U.S.A., father-in-law of 1st Lieut. James H. Cunningham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HALLOCK.—Died at Hot Springs, Ark., May 20, 1913. Major Harry M. Hallock, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Medical Department.

HUGHES.—Died at Anoka, Minn., May 9, 1913. Edwin Pendleton Hughes, aged seventy years, father of the wife of Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M.C.

KRUEGER.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, April 10, 1913. Mrs. Paul Krueger, sister of Capt. W. I. Westervelt, 5th U.S. Field Art.

SMITH.—Died May 13, 1913, at Houston, Texas, Mr. Wil-

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liam P. Smith, of Tennessee, father of Lieut. C. M. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

WILLING.—Died at Jackson, Miss., May 15, 1913. Robert Patton Willing, 2d, lawyer and cotton planter, elder and only brother of Capt. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

FIELD ARTILLERY INCREASE, N.G.N.Y.

Upon the recommendation of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, and in order to meet the desires of the War Department, Governor Sulzer has directed General O'Ryan to make important changes in the organization of the Field Artillery. These changes include the formation of three new batteries, which will give the state two complete regiments. Battery E has been detached from the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, and is transferred to the 1st Regiment, and it will be known as Battery A, of that command. Its station is Syracuse. A new battery is organized in the 1st Regiment to be known as Battery B, the nucleus of which is formed by the transfer of the necessary officers and men from the 2d Battalion of the regiment. The station of Battery B will be in the armory of the 2d Battalion of the regiment in West Sixty-sixth street. Batteries A, B and C will comprise the 1st Battalion, and Batteries E, F and G, the second.

Two new batteries are organized in the 2d Regiment. The nucleus of these batteries will be formed by the transfer thereto of the necessary officers and men from Battery D, of the regiment. The new batteries will be designated E and F, and will be quartered in the Bronx armory, now occupied by Battery D. Batteries A, B and C comprise the 1st Battalion of the regiment and D, E and F, the second.

Under the new organization there are ten batteries in Greater New York, one in Syracuse and one in Binghamton. The concentration of the bulk of the Field Artillery in Greater New York, will, it is held, enable it to reach a higher degree of efficiency, than it would if the batteries were scattered.

Major Frank B. Barrett, 1st Regiment, has been transferred from the 2d Battalion to the 1st; Capt. C. C. Warren from Battery E to B, 1st Regiment; 1st Lieut. J. J. Stephens, Jr., from D to E, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Richardson, Jr., from D to E, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Richardson, 2d Regiment, also from Battery D to F.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Mass. V.M. has been directed to select and train a team to represent the Commonwealth in any competitions decided upon later. Candidates for places on the above team will report to the Chief of Ordnance at the range of the Bay State Rifle Association, Wakefield, May 21, 1913. Candidates will understand that in thus reporting they signify that they are able to spare the time necessary for practice and for the competitions if selected for the team.

Adjutant Gen. P. L. Hall, Jr., of Nebraska, announces that no enlisted man will be taken to camp unless he has had, previous to the encampment, sixty days' service in the National Guard, including at least fourteen periods progressive military instruction of at least one and one-half hours each, or an equivalent service in the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or one academic year's service at a school where military instruction is given. "In view of the wonderful results achieved from the use of the typhoid vaccination in the Army, Navy and civilian institutions," says General Hall, "it is believed the time has come to urge and encourage its extensive use in all Militia organizations. A supply of anti-typhoid serum has been obtained and requisitions for the same will be filled by the Adjutant General's Department. If the entire membership of companies have expressed a desire for inoculation the serum should be administered. Company officers will take immediate steps to see that all their men before going to the encampment this fall, provide themselves with a pair of well fitting russet leather shoes, laced, high topped, heavy soles, which must have been worn at least two weeks. Low shoes are absolutely forbidden. Calvin A. Lloyd, late U.S. Marine Corps, is appointed captain ordnance Department and I.S.A.P., 4th Regiment Infantry, to rank from May 10, 1913.

Officers of the N.G.N.Y. were busy Monday night, May 19, in their respective armories undergoing their annual examinations by their respective instruction boards. The examinations embraced some 100 questions, and the answers had to be written, and consumed about fifty pages of foolscap. Rapid writers with ready answers got through their work about midnight or a little after. Some officers did not fare so well, and there were not a few who could not finish in the limited time.

Co. F, 69th N.Y., Capt. Patrick J. Maguire, is specially complimented in a report on the regiment by Capt. Charles H. Morrow, U.S.A., Infantry, who was on duty last summer with the 69th Regiment during the maneuvers in Connecticut. Captain Morrow says: "The spirit of the regiment throughout was very excellent. It marched very well and seemed to take unaccustomed hardships in good spirit and to be ready for whatever work was prescribed. Co. F, Captain Maguire, deserves special commendation, as it is easily the best organized, disciplined and most efficient company in the 69th Infantry."

Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, 9th N.Y., had command of a battalion of the regiment which paraded May 21 incident to the celebration in old Greenwich village this week.

The 11th annual meeting and dinner of the Officers' Association of the Rhode Island National Guard was held at the Crown Hotel, Providence, R.I., on Thursday, May 22. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, was the principal speaker of the evening. Interesting five-minute addresses followed by Brig. Gen. Charles W. Abbott, Adjutant General of Rhode Island; Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C. U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the R.I.N.G., and Major G. Edward Buxton, Jr., judge advocate, R.I.N.G.

In the 71st N.Y. Capt. Arthur E. Wells, Co. H., has received his commission as major. First Lieut. William A. H. Ely, Co. C, has been nominated for captain, as has also 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Vogel, Co. H.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is to be the reviewing officer at the Clason Point Military Academy, New York city, Sunday, May 25, at 3:30 p.m.

First Lieut. A. Wendt, of Troop A, 1st Cavalry, N.Y., has been appointed regimental adjutant, vice Capt. A. R. Whitney, resigned. The latter first joined Troop 1 in 1897 and Captain Wendt joined Troop 1 in 1895. Capt. E. R. Newell, of Troop G, who has been a member of the regiment since 1899, has resigned.

The 1st Troop of New Jersey, Captain Roome, has received preparatory orders to hold itself in readiness for riot duty at Mount Hope, near Wharton, incident to labor troubles.

Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, Dr. T. F. Maguire and Lieuts. F. X. Hennessy and W. T. Doyle, of the 69th N.Y., were judges at the military drill of the boys of the Catholic Protective League, New York city, a few days ago, and witnessed a most excellent exhibition. Lieutenant Colonel Healy reviewed the battalion. The regiment will assemble at the armory Sunday, May 25, at 9:10 a.m., to proceed to the navy yard, New York, to participate in the eleventh annual Memorial Field Mass. The regiment will take a boat from the foot of East 24th street. The members of the regiment who volunteer to make an additional parade in connection with the Maine Monument, Memorial Day, after the morning parade, include

will be served with lunch at the armory. Major P. E. Reville has been retired at his own request, after over twenty years' service. He joined the Guard as a private in Co. D, 22d N.Y., Aug. 26, 1890, and the 69th as a first lieutenant in April, 1898. He served with the 69th in the Volunteers from May 2, 1898, until Jan. 31, 1899.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, N.G.N.Y.

The following officers of the division staff and of the Academic Board, School of the Line and Staff, N.G.N.Y., are detailed for duty as instructors, administrators and inspectors at the Infantry School of Application, at Peekskill, N.Y., which will be held from June 1 to 21:

Military law—Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, 3d Brigade; Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, J.A., division; Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Inf.

Infantry tactics—Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, U.S.A., senior inspector-instructor, Infantry; Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Inf.; Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf.; Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, Infantry.

Supply and transport—Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend, chief Q.M., division; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, chief commissary, division; Major William R. Wright, 1st Cav.; Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, Cavalry.

Administration—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, chief O.O., division; Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, I.G., division.

Field fortification—Lieut. Col. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, chief engineer, division; Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, Corps of Engineers.

Signaling and communication—Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Leigh, chief signal officer, division.

Sanitation and first aid—Lieut. Col. William G. LeBoutillier, chief surgeon, division.

Post administration and inspection—Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, adjutant general, division; Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, I.G., division; Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, I.G., division.

The details of the course of instruction for student officers and of the work of the Provisional Company will be published in school orders and bulletins.

All told 135 officers have applied to be detailed as student officers at the school, as follows: Two from the 1st Regiment, one from the 2d, eighteen from the 7th, eight from the 12th, twenty-five from the 14th, nineteen from the 23d, twenty from the 47th, twenty-one from the 69th, and eighteen from the 71st Regiment.

2D BATTALION, NAVAL MILITIA, N.Y.—COMDR. MARTIN

There was no lack of variety at the review of the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, N.Y., Comdr. K. L. Martin, by Representative William M. Calder on the night of May 17, in its armory, for in addition to the review proper there was an illustration of some of the many details of work aboard ship, and also an Infantry drill and battleship drill.

The armory was crowded with spectators and the battalion made a fine showing in the ceremony, and in the practical exhibitions, demonstrating that it was a thoroughly instructed command. Previous to the review a band gave a very enjoyable concert.

Representative Calder had an honorary staff composed of Commodore R. P. Forshaw, Comdr. A. B. Fry, Lieut. Comdr. John C. MacEvitt, Lieut. H. W. York and Lieut. W. L. Sawyer, of the Naval Militia, and Lieut. F. O. Starr, U.S.N. The five divisions in white working suits formed line in handsome shape for the review, the line representing three sides of a square, owing to the large turn out. In the passage all the divisions passed in excellent shape.

The next event was an exhibition given by details of men from the several divisions to illustrate how some of the elementary work is taught aboard ship. Groups of men occupied the large floor of the armory, some engaged in setting up drill, others engaged in signal work, knotting and splicing, aiming and firing with rifle and revolver, swinging hammocks, heaving the lead and on artillery drill with a one-pounder, practice with the loading machine, etc. An interesting exhibition was given of the resuscitation of a drowned person by the usual methods supplemented by the newly invented "pulmotor."

A fine exhibition of a formation for street riot duty was next given. A detail from each line division formed a battalion, and after shifting into columns of squads and companies and forming battalion line and changing front, it fixed bayonets and formed the "hollow square." The battleship drill, in which four thirty-foot models, propelled by invisible man power, was the concluding exhibition, and a highly popular one. The squadron went through different evolutions. It wheeled and countermarched, formed line, column, squadrons and divisions, moving with such speed and at such close intervals that collisions seemed inevitable, but there were none, so accurately were distances and intervals judged. The night drills were especially interesting and they included the use of the colored Ardois lights for signaling and searchlight drills. As a compliment to Congressman Calder the ships passed in review and saluted him after the drill. Mr. Calder has proved himself a great friend of the Navy in Congress.

Among the special guests present were Col. W. F. Morris, 9th N.Y., Majors Sydney Grant and Fred Wells and Lieut. C. H. Barnum, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Comdr. E. C. de Kay and Lieut. T. M. Minton, Naval Militia.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

The 12th N.Y. qualified forty-two marksmen in the several grades in the general practice at Peekskill a few days ago. There were six experts, thirteen sharpshooters and twenty-three marksmen. Co. B made the best record among the several companies, having qualified two experts, four sharpshooters and nine marksmen. The railroad officials praised the behavior of the men on the train, who were kept well in hand by their officers. It frequently happens that cars are damaged and left in a very dirty state by troops whose officers do not look after them. Colonel Wadsworth has started to look after little details which affect the discipline of a command as well as big ones. Colonel Wadsworth has appointed Capt. Jay Zorn regimental adjutant.

Sergt. Major John S. Adair, senior regimental sergeant major in the state, has been retired at his own request, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant, after a faithful and efficient service of over twenty-six years. He originally joined the 12th as a private in Co. D, Jan. 17, 1887, and was promoted in successive grades. During the war with Spain he served as regimental sergeant major, and also as a second lieutenant in the 12th N.Y. Volunteers. His retirement is sincerely regretted in the regiment, in which he was most highly esteemed. Colonel Wadsworth has appointed Battln. Sergt. Major J. George Simons to succeed Adair. He has an excellent record, and is a Spanish War veteran.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

The 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., has been granted permission by the Dock Department of New York city to use 700 feet of water front on the Hudson River, north of 169th street, for use in practical engineering work. It will be necessary to erect a suitable house on the site for the storage of pontoons and other property used in engineering work, and the addition of this house on the water front will provide one of the most needed essentials for engineering instruction. It is hoped that the expense for the house will be met by the city, as it will only take a few thousand dollars. Persons visiting Port Washington Park and the banks of the Hudson near the house will be able to witness some interesting engineering work.

Colonel Hotchkin in announcing the retirement of Capt. William Averell Kenney, after some thirty years of service, which we noted in a previous issue, says: "Captain Kenney's long service was marked by a devotion to duty and loyalty to the state and regiment seldom equalled. He is a painstaking, conscientious and faithful officer, and the C.O. takes this means of expressing his appreciation of Captain Kenney's service, and to wish him many years of health and happiness." Pvt. John J. Sullivan, who has been retired with the brevet of second lieutenant, after over forty-nine years of service, is also commended in orders by Colonel Hotchkin as an example to the regiment. Officers recently commissioned include Capt. Joseph J. Daly, vice Kenney, retired; Capt.



Beer Exposed to Light for 5 Minutes Becomes Undrinkable

This is not our statement, but the deliberate opinion of one of the most renowned scientists in the world. Read the entire statement:

"We have tested beers repeatedly, placing the bottles in the direct sunlight, and testing the same after one, two, three and five minutes exposure, found that the beer with three and five minutes exposure became undrinkable on account of the peculiar odor developed. The detrimental effect of light upon beer can be successfully counteracted by the employment of brown or dark colored glass bottles, and such bottles, are therefore, recommendable."—Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology.

It is not enough that beer be brewed pure, it must be kept pure.

Many Americans prefer beer in a light bottle. Most brewers follow the course of least resistance.

Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives the best protection against light. Schlitz is sold in Brown Bottles to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass.

Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or cork
is branded "Schlitz."

27-M

A. C. Smith, vice Martin, retired, and 2d Lieut. L. Donovan, vice Burns, to battalion Q.M.

NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant General Sadler, of New Jersey, has issued important orders dealing with a progressive course of instruction for commissioned and non-commissioned officers. General Sadler announces in this connection that a department is constituted in the office of the Adjutant General which will be known as "The Department of Service Schools, N.G.N.J."

The senior inspector-instructor detailed from the Regular Army, on duty in the state, will be "The Director of Service Schools." All other officers of the Army detailed for duty with the Militia as may from time to time be designated, will be assistants to the director.

The following schools for officers are established, the sessions to be held from November to May, inclusive, each year: Armory schools, quartermasters' schools, medical schools, post-graduate schools, field officers' schools, advanced schools and non-commissioned officers' schools. The course of instruction in armory schools is divided into four years, and the program covers a large field of essential military subjects.

A combined camp of instruction for Infantry and medical officers will be established at the State Camp Grounds, Sea Girt, June 2 to 7, inclusive, 1913. Major Gen. Dennis F. Collins will be in command of the camp. In their respective branches of the Service, the senior line and medical officers of the Regular Army present at the camp will be in charge of all the details pertaining to instruction, which will be in accordance with the program approved by the commanding general, Eastern Department.

The following officers are authorized to attend: General officers of the line, Infantry officers, officers of the several staff departments who have been pursuing the course of instruction prescribed, medical officers, the disbursing officer, in connection with his duties, and only for such time as may be necessary to properly perform them; such number of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps as are necessary and proper to care for the personnel and sanitation of the camp; such enlisted men as may be necessary, not to exceed four for every 100 student officers or fraction thereof, for fatigue purposes. General Collins has issued a very instructive program.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel Lombard, Coast Art. Corps, Mass. V.M., announces that company tests of this command will be held on June 7, 21 and 28 at the Wakefield range. Shooting will be done at 200 yards offhand and 500 yards prone. The appointment of Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler as chaplain is announced. The annual officers' reunion and dinner will be held at the Copley Square Hotel Thursday evening, May 29, 1913, at 6:30 p.m., the assessment being \$3.50 for each officer participating. Prior to the dinner at 6 p.m. the council of officers will meet at the same place.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Pierce, 1st Brigade, Mass. V.M., which has been at the State House for more than three months, has been accepted. Governor Foss has placed him on the retired list with the rank of major general.

"General Pierce," says the Boston Globe, "will leave the active service with the good wishes and esteem of every officer and will be much missed at the coming encampment this summer, where he was expected to take command of the brigade."

Major Gen. William A. Pew, who has retired from active

service, was entertained at a banquet given in his honor at the American House, Boston, May 15, by more than 150 officers. Among those present were Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who succeeded General Pew and who presided at the banquet; Brig. Gens. Gardner W. Pearson, A. G. Frederick, E. Pierce, 1st Brigade; William H. Oakes, retired; John J. Sullivan, retired; Col. Edward L. Logan, 9th Inf.; Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge, Naval Brigade; Col. Frank A. Graves, 8th Inf.; Col. Frank F. Cutting, 5th Inf.; Col. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A.; Judge White and Judge Davis, Major Gen. Benjamin F. Peach, retired; Major Gen. William A. Bancroft, retired; Major Gen. William Stopford, retired. It was the sentiment of all who made short addresses that in the retirement of General Pew the state had lost a most valuable officer, one who would be hard to replace, but they said it was pleasurable to know that while General Pew had been transferred from the active to the retired list, his services and advice could always be called upon in time of trouble.

Officers of the 9th Regiment have planned an outing for the regiment for June 11 to the Point of Pines, which has been secured for the exclusive use of the regiment, and athletic events during the day will be one of the features. The regiment will leave Boston by the Narrow Gauge Railroad about 9 a.m., and will return to Boston by special boat and march to the Common, where the ceremony of evening parade will take place.

OHIO.

Adjutant General Wood, of Ohio, announces the following record of honorable services of two members of the Ohio National Guard who lost their lives in the line of duty during the recent flood service:

Battalion Sergt. Major Edward L. Harper, 3d Ohio Infantry, drowned March 25, 1913, at Dayton, Ohio, while engaged in a most heroic attempt to rescue two men in the main channel of the Miami River.

First Sergt. William Harris, Co. K, 3d Ohio Infantry, drowned March 27, 1913, at Dayton, Ohio, while carrying a message from the Adjutant General to the Governor of Ohio. The message was found when Sergeant Harris's body was recovered and is now framed in the office of the Governor.

The Legislature of the state of Ohio has provided for the wives and children of Battalion Sergeant Major Harper and Sergeant Harris by appropriation, and has further, by a special bill, authorized the admission of their children to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, Ohio.

"It is with great pride," says General Wood, "that this department calls attention to these gallant services and it is equally pleasing to note the appreciation of them by the Legislature of Ohio."

Col. B. L. Bargar, 4th Ohio Infantry, has been appointed surveying officer to pass on all questions of loss or damage to ordnance, quartermaster, commissary or medical stores and supplies during the recent flood service of the Ohio National Guard during the months of March and April, 1913.

Pvt. Harry Miller, of the 3d Regiment, who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of attempting to strike his superior officer while on duty, and who threatened violence to another officer and refusal to obey orders, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with a loss of all pay and allowances while on military duty. The sentence was confirmed.

Sergt. C. A. Davis, Corp. L. Clark, Sergt. J. R. Poland and Pvt. J. Sheets, 3d Ohio Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. of mutiny April 14, 1913, were sentenced to six months' confinement in the workhouse with a loss of pay and allowances.



One Answer: the goods!

Says "Hunch"

"The Captain puts it this way: Prince Albert got me going at a jimmy pipe like I was turned loose in a melon patch. It's this way: figure me worrying with a sore tongue and parched throat all these years, then off the bat discovering

PRINCE ALBERT the national joy smoke

Here's every man's tobacco—whether you hitch it up to a jimmy pipe or roll a cigarette. It can't bite, because the bite's cut out by the patented process that makes P. A. a revelation.

No matter what priced tobacco you think you like, we tell you to hitch up P. A. with a match and get a line on freshness, flavor and satisfaction that no other tobacco ever did give you or any other man!

Buy P. A. on battleships, at army posts, in the big cities, back in the bushes—in any neck of the woods you make camp. The tidy red tin, 10c, and tippy red bag, 5c, and also in handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



5c

—gets you acquainted with P. A. in the tippy red bag.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

INQUIRER.—Elmer E. Adler is not now a cadet at the U.S.M.A. He was formerly a member of the Second Class, but on Jan. 9 last left the post without leave and got married in Tarrytown. He voluntarily returned to West Point Jan. 14, to face the charges. He was tried by G.C.M. on a charge of "passing cadet limits, contrary to Par. 145, Regulations U.S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War." ("In that he did without leave of his superior officer pass beyond cadet limits at or about 7 p.m., Jan. 8, 1913, did visit the cities of New York and Tarrytown, N.Y., and did remain absent from the U.S. Military Academy till about 1 p.m., Jan. 11, 1913.") He pleaded guilty, and was found guilty, and was sentenced to dismissal. President Taft on Feb. 13, 1913, disapproved the sentence of dismissal. After this disapproval of the sentence Cadet Adler was discharged from the Academy, under the Regulations of the U.S.M.A., which forbids any cadet to marry before his graduation, and states that such marriage shall be equivalent to a resignation, and he shall leave the institution.

G. W. T. asks: Does service rendered by an enlisted man in Alaska in 1898 and 1899 count double for retirement? Answer: Yes; see A.R., 134.

M. H. asks: I enlisted Aug. 22, 1908, in Infantry; I qualified as sharpshooter Sept. 23, 1908, and on July 1, 1910, transferred to the C.A.C.; I drew the sharpshooter pay till Dec. 6, 1910, when I qualified as first class gunner; I was discharged Aug. 21, 1911, and re-enlisted the next day in Infantry. (1) Was I entitled to sharpshooter pay after transfer to the C.A.C., till I was made gunner? (2) Was I entitled to sharpshooter pay for one year upon re-enlisting in Infantry? Answer: (1) Yes, if transferred for convenience of Government. (2) No.

CONSTANT READER asks: I was sentenced by G.C.M. under a plea of guilt to lose \$74 pay—thirty days B. and W. and to perform three months E.P.D. My base pay was \$15, expert rifleman \$5 and twenty per cent. F.S. pay, total \$24, three months \$72. Since \$74 is in excess of three months' pay, can I recover this pay, since said fine is in direct violation of Art. 30, Reg. Gov., U.S. Navy, and how will I file claim? Answer: State your case through the channel; you should receive a refund of difference.

C. M. asks: What is the allowance of double time that was credited the 1st Marine Battalion during the Spanish-American War? This organization left New York city on the transport Panther April 22, 1898; arrived back in the U.S. at Portsmouth, N.H., on the transport Prairie in August, 1898. Answer: Count double actual time ashore in Cuba. The Prairie arrived at Montauk Point, L.I., Aug. 26, 1898. The Resolute arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., with marines Aug. 24.

J. M. W. asks: I understand that the next examination for commission in the Army from civil life will be held July 1, 1913. (1) Am I correctly informed? (2) What is the number of vacancies existing after the class of 1913 of the U.S. Military Academy have graduated? Answer: (1) July 14 is the date. (2) The number of vacancies will be small.

W. C. G. asks: Is there any legal exemption from military duty in time of war for able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, by reason of religious con-

victions (Quakers, for example) or profession? Answer: Sec. 2, Act of March 1, 1899, and Sec. 2, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, authorize various exemptions, and the Act of 1903, referred to, also provides that "nothing in this Act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the Militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States."

J. B. Z.—The present address of Capt. Edward Croft, U.S. Infantry, is 73 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

J. J. F.—Officers of the Philippine Scouts receive the same pay as officers of the Regular Army in the same grade. Their duties and relations to their commands are similar. The pay of a second lieutenant is \$1,700 per year. Circular regarding examination may be obtained by applying to the War Department.

C. W. T. asks: Uniform Regulations of 1905 say for permanent petty officers holding three good consecutive good conduct medals or badges, the continuous service stripes are to be of gold lace instead of scarlet cloth. Does that mean for Ch. P.O. only, or is this regulation good for all P.O. of first, second and third class holding three consecutive good conduct medals? Answer: Applies to all petty officers enlisted as such or whose acting appointment has been changed to a permanent one. See Navy Regulations, 773, 775, etc.

J. A. M. asks: (1) When will the 10th Infantry be relieved from duty in the Panama Canal Zone? (2) When will the new muster roll go into effect? Answer: (1) Went to Panama October, 1911; no official word as to their return. (2) About August next, if the forms reach the Philippines in time to be simultaneously adopted there and here.

H. B. asks: (1) What bank would you advise me to make an allotment to? (2) Have you any idea how long we'll stay in Panama? (3) Does a non-citizen of the U.S.A., after serving an enlistment in the U.S. Army, live in any one state one year before becoming a citizen? Answer: (1) The Bank of Hampton, Va., is a good one; see ad on first page. (2) Perhaps a total of two and a half to three years. (3) Under Sec. 2166 of the Revised Statutes any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted in and been honorably discharged from the U.S. Army, either the Regular or Volunteer forces, may be admitted to citizenship by filing a petition for naturalization without a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen, provided that he can prove at least one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen, and that the court is satisfied by competent proof of such alien's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge from the service of the United States.

CONSTANT READER.—Under G.O. 23, 1913, the cost of discharge by purchase, at the end of two years, in U.S., is \$100; in Philippines, \$150; Hawaiian Territory, \$120; Alaska, \$145; Panama Canal Zone, \$130.

G. L.—Regarding probable date of next examination for the position of sergeant clerk in the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., or possibility of taking a special examination, apply through the channel. Examinations are ordered as the needs of the Service demand.

J. E. B. asks: I purchased my discharge from the Army in 1910 for \$30. I am now in the Hospital Corps; could I buy out again for \$30? Answer: No; it would be as though you never had served before, and the price would be according

to the time you have served since last discharged by purchase: One year, \$120; two years, \$100; three years, \$90, etc.; see G.O. 23, 1913.

J. W. G.—Your question regarding your application for examination for second lieutenant in Marine Corps should be sent to the Bureau of Navigation.

X. Y. Z.—Gen. James Wilkinson, of the Revolution, was born in Benedict, Charles county, Md., in 1757, and died in Mexico City in 1825. You will find an interesting sketch of General Wilkinson in the new International Encyclopedia. We have no knowledge of the number of his sisters or their history. His native town is still on the map and has 150 inhabitants. Wilkinson studied medicine in Philadelphia and for a time lived in Kentucky. He joined the Revolutionary forces in Boston.

D. H. K. asks: Sec. 3, H.R. 3911, says "that hereafter the computing of double time for service in the insular possessions of the United States shall be abolished." Does this mean that the double time already accrued will not be computed, or that which may accrue in the future? If the former, is not a retroactive law unconstitutional? Answer: Under existing law, foreign service in enlistments begun prior to Aug. 4, 1912, is counted double toward retirement after thirty years, and this credit is placed on the enlisted man's record. No foreign service had in enlistments begun after Aug. 24, 1912, counts double. Whether a man to be retired at twenty-five years will lose his double time credit heretofore earned will depend upon whether the authorities hold that such double time credit applies only to "retirement after thirty years." It is believed that such would be their construction, and that congress, in the enactment of a new law, providing for a retirement after twenty-five years' service, has a right to name all the conditions under which such privilege may be granted. We believe that should the twenty-five year bill become a law there might for a time be two kinds of retirement—one at thirty years, counting double time already credited, and one at twenty-five years straight, without double time computation.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 14, 1913.

Rear Admiral Homer R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, arrived on Friday, en route from Pearl Harbor, where he had inspected the drydock which has been the cause of so much trouble. During his brief stay here he was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. Rear Admiral Stanford made a short inspection here and proceeded to Bremerton.

A pretty dinner was given this week by P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, jr., in honor of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly F. Gates and for Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lindsay H. Whiteside, Miss Ruth Fay, of Bremerton, and Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr. Miss Fay, from the Bremerton Yard, is here for several weeks with Mrs. Cole and is being much entertained. In her honor a pretty dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman on Thursday for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Major and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Lieut. L. W. T. Waller. Immediately after dinner Capt. and Mrs. Lyman's guests joined those of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott and enjoyed a dance until one o'clock, a supper closing the affair. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Miss Crosby, of Berkeley, Miss Gatch, P.A. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson, Civil Engr. Norman Smith, Dr. Manchester, of the Maryland, and one or two others.

Captain Ellicott left with his ship, the Maryland, on Sunday for Santa Barbara, where the ship's endurance runs are to be held. Lieuts. James J. Manning, Merlyn G. Cook, Ensigns George A. Trevor and James L. Kaufman were also assigned to the ship for temporary duty during the tests.

Miss Crosby and Miss Gatch have returned to their homes in the lower bay cities after a short visit here as guests of Miss Priscilla Ellicott. P.A. Paymr. Everett G. Morsell came up to Vallejo last week to join Mrs. Morsell, who has been visiting her parents, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, while the Colorado was in Mexican waters. The cruiser reached San Francisco last week. Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr., is enjoying a five days' leave, before going to the Boston barracks for duty. Col. and Mrs. Waller have been in the southern part of the state for two or three weeks, but return to Mare Island to-morrow.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett entertained one of the yard bridge clubs delightfully on Monday evening. A congenial coterie of bridge players has been meeting weekly of late for a couple of hours, among those who belong to the club being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Paymr. James F. Helm, Civil Engr. Norman Smith and one or two others.

Miss Gladys Pennell, whose engagement to Ensign Frank H. Luckel was recently announced, is being much entertained. The wedding will take place at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Berkeley, the latter part of May and will be followed by a small reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pennell, on Piedmont avenue. Miss Katherine Pennell is to be her sister's maid of honor, while Lieutenant Luckel will have a group of his brother officers to act as ushers. Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, at Yerba Buena, entertained a number of young people a few evenings ago at a delightful dance. A special launch carried the guests from San Francisco. Among those who made the trip were Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Rees, Mrs. Rees, Miss Ruth Winslow, Miss Lee Girvin, Miss Marion Newhall, Mrs. Katherine Strickler, Miss Katherine Redding, Miss Augusta Foute, Miss Ysabel Chase, Miss Merritt Reid, Douglass Alexander, Pentress Hill, Elliott Rogers, Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison and many of the officers of the Colorado and South Dakota, which were anchored in the bay.

Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin are not to make their home in San Francisco, as previous orders have been revoked. Paymaster Irwin is to remain at the Mare Island pay office. Pay Insnr. Barron P. Du Bois has been assigned to duty at the San Francisco pay office. Capt. and Mrs. Fakes, who are guests at the home of Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, at Angel Island, were the incentives for a jolly picnic given by them last Sunday, when a number of friends of the hosts from San Francisco were given an opportunity of greeting these new arrivals at the post.

Lieut. Wallace Berthoff arrived in San Francisco last week on the South Dakota and joined Mrs. Berthoff and their little son, who have been making their home there during his absence. The South Dakota is to come up to the yard on Sunday for a brief stay. Lieut. F. D. Pryor, from command of the Cleveland to the Intrepid, is to leave soon for Yerba Buena. He will be relieved aboard the Cleveland by Lieut. J. J. McCracken, formerly attached to the Supply. P.A. Surg. Albert J. Geiger, formerly attached to the hospital here, reported yesterday for examination for promotion. He is now reported to the South Dakota.

The Nanshan, a relic of the Spanish-American War, as she was purchased when Admiral Dewey was in need of coal on his memorable cruise to Manila Bay, arrived in San Francisco from the Asiatic Station on Friday and came up to the yard the following day. The Nanshan was heavily loaded with stores from the Asiatic Station and with a new species of lumber which is to be tried out here.

The bids of the eight firms desirous of selling the Navy Department the steel for the fuel carriers Kanawha and Maumee have been forwarded to the yard for recommendations. The data, estimating the cost of completing the dredging operations at Mare Island, in order to make this yard available for all vessels of the Navy, is being compiled by the public works department. It is probable that the Navy Department will be able to obtain a lower figure than would otherwise be possible through the fact that the city of Vallejo is about to reclaim her tide lands, the control of which has just been granted to the municipality by the State Legislature. Plans and specifications are now being prepared in Vallejo of a bulkhead which it is proposed to build along the water front. Behind this the lands must be reclaimed and Capt. Frank M. Bennett has already taken up with the municipal officials the proposition of pumping the mud, taken

from the channel, behind this wall. This would enable the city to reclaim her tide lands for factory purposes at no expense outside of the construction of the bulkhead, and it would make it possible for the dredging contractors to give a lower figure on the work of removing the mud.

The old frigate Independence was definitely and finally abandoned by the Navy yesterday, May 13, when the offices of the receiving ship were moved and her home ashore, not far from the drill hall. Although the flag of the nearly-century old ship was lowered in November, 1912, when the Cleveland superseded her as the receiving vessel at this yard, she has since served for the ships' offices. It is believed here that she will be retained at the yard until 1915, when she will be turned over to the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 17, 1913.

Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, guest for several days of Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, has returned to his station in Arizona. Mrs. Walter C. Babcock entertained at bridge Friday. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Paul T. Haynes, jr., Mrs. Preston Brown, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Sills and Mrs. Reese. Other guests were Mesdames Daniel Cornman, E. B. Fuller, Wallace B. Scales, H. A. Smith, Traber Norman, James Van Horn, King, M. C. Smith, Whitfield, McDonough, Johnson, C. M. Condon and Mrs. M. B. O'Connell, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Mary Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Motler, of St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. Henry Gibbins, Miss Stella McGonigle, Mr. James McGonigle and Capt. and Mrs. King. Mr. Alexander Caldwell and daughter, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, left Monday for a short visit in Montana.

Miss Marion French, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. T. French, of Fort Crook, Neb., whose engagement to Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., 11th Cav., has just been announced, is well known here, having been the guest recently of Capt. and Mrs. R. I. Reese.

Mr. Thomas P. Fenlon, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest Sunday of his cousin, Mrs. George Kumpe. Judge M. B. O'Connell, of Washington, D.C., left Tuesday for California, after a visit with his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Condon. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph L. Topham, jr., and baby will come from Honolulu, H.I., in June. Mrs. Topham and the baby will be guests during the summer of her father, Mr. W. A. Kirk, host in the city during the absence of Lieutenant Topham at Camp Perry, Ohio. Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., who arrived Tuesday from Fort Sheridan, Ill., with prisoners, was the guest of Capt. R. B. Going.

Mrs. W. P. Screws gave a delightful bridge luncheon Tuesday to meet Mrs. Howard Jordan. The guests were seated at quartette tables, which were exquisitely decorated in blue and white. The bridge prizes, hand painted dinner cards, were awarded to Mesdames Alexander S. Williams, Thomas H. Slaven, R. G. Peck, W. K. Naylor and Preston Brown. Other guests included Mesdames William P. Barnham, Paul A. Wolf, R. E. Smyser, W. N. Bishop, J. E. Stephens, H. A. Smith, Emma Morris, Rhea Jackson, B. Sneed, N. F. McClure, Read, Walton, H. H. Bissell, Koch, of Fort Des Moines, Harry L. Jordan and E. D. Lysle.

Mrs. E. D. Barlow and little son, of Fort Wayne, Mich., recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Geiger, are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy, in Kansas City, Mo. Later they will spend some time with Mrs. Barlow's mother, Mrs. N. B. Leach, at Lenape, Kas. Major Gen. A. J. Godley, commander of the military forces in New Zealand, will visit this post in July. Major and Mrs. W. N. Bishop entertain Wednesday evening, May 21, in compliment to the special class of medical officers, and also as a farewell to Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley.

Mrs. Adolph Lange, sr., gave a charming bridge party Thursday at her home on the North Esplanade, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Bridge was played from six tables, and a number of additional guests came in to tea. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. M. C. Smith entertained at bridge for Mesdames Daniel Cornman, G. Bailey, E. B. Fuller, J. H. Van Horn, W. C. Sweeney, Robert Whitfield, Hamilton, J. E. Stephens, H. A. Smith, Emma Morris, Rhea Jackson, B. Sneed, N. F. McClure, Read, Walton, H. H. Bissell, Koch, of Fort Des Moines, Harry L. Jordan and E. D. Lysle.

Co. A, Signal Corps, will arrive from Fort Omaha Tuesday, May 20, and will remain until July 1.

Miss Ortha Johnson has returned from Washington, D.C., where she has been the guest during the winter of her brother, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Lee Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. C. A. Lowmiller, of White Sulphur Springs, Va., is the guest of the Misses Fuller. Mrs. W. H. Chaffee gave an informal Kensington Thursday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. building in honor of her sister, Mrs. Babcock, of the City of Mexico. Mrs. William Wallace and Mrs. Henry Keller were guests at the dinner given at Hurlie's Wednesday by Mrs. Alice Thomas. Mrs. Sneed was hostess at a charming tea Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, recent arrivals at this post. Assisting Mrs. Sneed were Mesdames Thomas H. Slaven, W. K. Naylor, W. P. Screws, E. U. Walton, R. E. Smyser and H. H. Bissell.

Mrs. C. A. Lowmiller, of White Sulphur Springs, Va., was guest of honor at a delightful tea given Thursday by the Misses Fuller. Those assisting were, William Wallace, Mrs. M. L. Walker, Miss Lucile Matthews, and the Misses Carpenter. Major Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., executive officer at the Military Prison for the past four years, will leave June 1 for Fort Niagara, N.Y., to take part in the tryout of the Army rifle team. Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., will come to relieve Major Wolf at this post.

Lieuts. Philip Mowry and E. J. Pike left Friday for Champaign, Ill., where they will judge drills at the University of Illinois Monday. A delightful event was the tea given Friday by Mrs. F. L. Case in honor of Mrs. George Crosby, of Chicago, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Paul T. Haynes, jr. Assisting in entertaining were Mesdames Wallace B. Scales, J. H. Van Horn, C. D. Roberts, C. A. Dougherty, Paul T. Haynes, jr., and Miss Mary Fuller.

Mrs. Preston Brown gave a beautiful luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. J. E. Stephens, who leaves shortly for Vancouver. The guests included Mesdames William P. Barnham, M. L. Walker, W. H. McCormack, James A. Cann, Charles Morris and E. L. King. Major and Mrs. Kent Nelson and Miss Dorothea O'Keefe motored to Kansas City, Mo., early in the week. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Helmers. Capt. and Mrs. E. L. King entertained Thursday evening at bridge, in compliment to their guest, Mrs. James A. Cann, of Lowell, Mass. Mrs. W. K. Naylor and Mrs. E. N. Walton gave a delightful bridge supper Saturday to twenty-five friends. The prizes were awarded to Mesdames Daniel Cornman, Howard Jordan, G. G. Bailey, Black and Taylor.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, May 11, 1913.

Lieut. W. H. Gruber, recently assigned to the regiment, has been transferred from Co. M to Co. F, and Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger has been relieved as B.Q.M. and C. and assigned to Co. M. Lieut. Herbert E. Marshburn has been appointed B.Q.M. and C. and assigned to the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. W. J. Fitzmaurice, from the unassigned list, has been assigned to Co. C. Lieut. F. B. Carrithers has been relieved from duty with Co. F and has been appointed B.Q.M. and C. of the 3d Battalion, vice Eichelberger, relieved.

On Friday evening, May 2, Col. and Mrs. Greene were guests of the American Minister to the Republic, Hon. H. Percival Dodge, and Mrs. Dodge at a reception given at the American Legation, in the city of Panama, for the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mayor John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, accompanied by a number of business men, have been on the Isthmus a number of days looking over the Canal. They left Balboa on May 5 on the steamer Guatemala on a trip along the West coast of South America.

On Monday evening, May 5, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman gave an enjoyable card party in honor of Major and Mrs. Henry A. Barber, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. H. H. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Colonel Blauvelt and Lieut. and



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MARK CROSS

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Mrs. W. L. Reed. Auction bridge was played during the evening, and after the cards refreshments were served. On May 5 Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Eichelberger entertained in their new quarters with a pretty dinner for Col. and Mrs. Greene. On May 7 Col. and Mrs. Sibert, C.E., of Gatun, were guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Sibert.

On May 8 Capt. and Mrs. Marcus B. Stokes gave a beautiful dinner for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. P. R. Ward and Capt. and Mrs. O. S. Eskridge. After dinner auction bridge was enjoyed. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Eichelberger gave a dinner for Judge Gudge, of Ancon, and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. On Thursday afternoon Major and Mrs. Henry Barber, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth for the month, left Camp Otis for New York city, where they will be guests of friends. Major and Mrs. Barber have made their home in Havana, Cuba.

On Friday Col. and Mrs. Greene gave a dinner for the recent brides who have come to the regiment. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy, who have recently joined from leave; Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Eichelberger and Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert. The house was beautifully decorated with crepe jasmine, frangipani and tropical ferns. After dinner auction bridge was enjoyed.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 12, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill left last week for Cleveland, after spending almost a year with their daughter, Mrs. Knabenshue. Mrs. McFeeley has been in San Francisco for a week visiting friends and shopping. Miss Poston, of Berkeley, has been the guest of Miss Mary Grant for ten days.

On the afternoon of May 5 a review of all the troops was held in compliment of Mr. R. F. Johnson, recently elected Mayor of Monterey. Never before has such a crowd been seen in the post. Mrs. Bowen gave a tea before the review in honor of Mrs. Johnson and the Misses Johnson, her other guests being Mrs. Murray, Mrs. McComas, Mrs. Knabenshue and Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Davison, who were visitors at Del Monte.

For the bowling enthusiasts a club has been formed, with its meetings every Wednesday evening, and so far they have been a very great success. Its members are Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Mrs. Evans, Miss Bowen and Lieutenants Gillem and Rockwood. Lieutenant Gillem now holds the highest average of the officers and Mrs. Humphrey is the high lady.

Lieut. W. W. Taylor has received his captaincy and has been assigned to the 19th Infantry. He will leave in a few days for his station, Mrs. Taylor, with the children, remaining in Pacific Grove, where she has taken a cottage. Lieut. I. A. Smith, detailed as recruiting officer at Columbus Barracks, will leave the end of the week. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Doyle will follow him in a short time.

Little Miss Anna Justine Davis has presented her family with three weeks' quarantine by catching a very light case of hybrid smallpox. The entire post was vaccinated as a necessary precaution and the young lady is now up and about the house. Several of the children, however, are quite ill with their vaccinations.

The afternoon of May 6 Mrs. Fuller entertained at bridge for Mesdames W. K. Wright, E. K. Gilman, A. C. Wright, Humphrey, Fuqua, Elliot, A. T. Smith, Kinross, Remington, L. A. Smith, Doyle, Jordan, Bonesteel, Bell and her guest, Miss McClelland. Mrs. W. K. Wright carried off the first prize, a dainty dress hanger, and Mrs. I. A. Smith won the second, a Japanese basket filled with roses. Mrs. Bowen came later for tea, and Mrs. Fuller was assisted by Mrs. White and Misses Grant, Poston and Bowen. Thursday evening the Misses Grant gave another of their successful "military bridge" parties for their guest, Miss Poston. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Humphrey, Misses McClelland and Bowen, Mr. Grant and Lieutenants Keck, Phelps, Gillem, Vestal and Boyd. In the den was a table for those who did not play bridge and at it were Miss Helen Grant, Miss MacPherson, who is Miss Bowen's guest for the weekend, Lieutenant Wall and Mr. Jack Pryor. The Mexican table proved the victors of the evening and those who fought on the border were Misses McClelland and Bowen, Captain Wright and Lieutenant Gillem. After supper the rugs were rolled back and everyone danced.

The usual hop Friday evening there was a reception for the new arrivals in the post. The hall was very prettily decorated in greens and flags, and the receiving line was composed of Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. Hughes, Major and Mrs. Sorley and Major Dean. The reception was a large affair, many people coming from town and Del Monte. Among the latter were Capt. and Mrs. S. P. W. Davison and Comdr. and Mrs. Pierson. Major and Mrs. Wales are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Murray for a few days and were also present with their hostess. Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue entertained at dinner before the reception for Miss Bowen and her guest, Miss MacPherson. The others present were Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mr. James and Mr. Jack Pryor. The hostesses at the club were Mrs. Hoop and Mrs. Rivet, who served a delicious supper. The executive board of the Officers' Club has recently set aside a room for the ladies' use, and the room is now fitted up with curtains and chairs and is very attractive for afternoon tea.

Mr. Grant, of Seattle, was with his father and mother for a few days last week. Thursday last Capt. and Mrs. Moseley entertained informally at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe and Dr. and Mrs. Pick. Lieut. and Mrs. Remington were dinner hosts May 8 for Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua and Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway. Capt. J. F. Barnes is a visitor at Del Monte this week. Mrs. Merriman and her daughters, Pattie and Elizabeth, are with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright for a few days. Captain Knabenshue was called suddenly to Los Angeles Saturday night by the illness of his brother, who now is much better. The evening of May 10 Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua entertained two tables of bridge for Major and Mrs. Hughes, Major Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey and Captain Barnes. Mrs. Holley, mother of Mrs. Wainwright, has taken a cottage in Pacific Grove and is at home there to her friends every Sunday afternoon.

In the last week or two a choir has been formed among the ladies and enlisted men of the post for the Chaplain's services. Last Sunday morning being "Mothers' Day," the service was even more beautiful than usual, and Miss Mar-

cellus, of Pacific Grove, was the soloist, singing Kipling's "Recessional." The afternoon of May 11 Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe gave a tea at the Golf Club at Del Monte to the golf friends of the post, which included Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Evans and Lieutenant Colonel Wright. Saturday Major and Mrs. Grant dined at Del Monte as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Pierson. Later Misses Grant and Poston and Lieutenants Phelps and Boyd drove over to the hop there. Sunday Major and Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Pierson and Mr. Norris. The same evening Col. and Mrs. Bowen were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Davison at the hotel.

The ball games are still the main attraction for Sunday afternoons and this week there was another game with the team from San Jose, which is the only one that has lowered our colors in defeat. Never has such excitement been seen over a game of ball here, for with the game practically won the visitors scored eight runs in their half of the ninth inning, giving them a lead of five, and in our half we won the game, after two men were out. The bleachers went wild with delight. The target season began the first of the month and the 1st Battalion is now on the range, the record firing beginning this morning.

Last week Captain Wright went out on a hike with one of the Cavalry troops and was gone several days, bringing back to his friends a number of fine mountain trout. Dr. Van Kirk has returned to the post for duty.

Mrs. Evans entertained at an informal "dove" bridge party at her home the evening of May 12 for Mrs. Merriman and Mesdames Hughes, Holley, A. T. Smith, Humphrey, Fuqua and Gillis. Mrs. Murray, in Monterey, gave a tea May 13 for her house guests, Major and Mrs. Wales and Miss Forbes. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Warner, Miss Warner and Miss Ames. The evening of the same day Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith were hosts at bridge for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright, their three tables being composed of Major and Mrs. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Evans and Colonel Bowen. The table prizes were packs of cards in leather cases.

The automobile fever has reached the post again and Captain Wright and Major Dean are the latest victims, each having bought a Ford touring car. Word was received a day or two ago to hold the regiment in readiness for orders, which has caused a good deal of excitement.

Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway were dinner hosts the 13th for Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan and Capt. and Mrs. Taylor.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 17, 1913.

The informal hop at the post last Friday evening was most enjoyable. The presence of several of the young belles from town, especially the young Army bride-to-be, Miss Marguerite Stewart, made the added attractions, and as several dinners preceded the dancing the company was a merry one. Excellent music was furnished by the regimental orchestra. The guests were received by Mrs. William S. Graves, assisting Capt. George H. Estes, of the hop committee. The punch table was decked with flowers and the hop room, thrown open to the breezes from the hills, was perfect for dancing. A number of dinners preceded the hop, the most elaborate being that given at the quarters of Lieut. Martin C. Wise, at which he and Lieut. Charles P. Hall were hosts, in compliment to Miss Stewart and their brother officer, Lieut. Frederick R. Palmer. The table was laid for twelve, the young people being chaperoned by Mrs. George F. N. Dailey; other guests included Lieutenant Dailey, Misses Eleanor Stewart, Edna Dunn, Margaret Walker, Gladys Savage, Lieutenant Weaver and Dr. Watson. Another dinner party, entertained by Major and Mrs. William S. Graves, was composed of Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Harris Smith, Lieut. Dale McDonald and Lieut. Clifford C. Early. A third party, entertained by Capt. and Mrs. William B. Graham, in honor of Mrs. Alfred M. Wilson, consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Miss Cartwright, Lieut. Jubal A. Early and Lieut. R. C. Cotton.

Chaplain John M. Moose, who has endeared himself to a host of local friends as well as to the Army people, is ordered away from this regiment. Both he and Mrs. Moose will be much missed. The Chaplain has been a great factor in obtaining the higher standard among the enlisted men which has been so noticeable since the coming of the 20th. He has done much to keep the men in the post by means of entertaining lectures and the like, and has put well forward his project of establishing a permanent club house for the enlisted men of the regiment. There is a hope that his place may be filled by Chaplain John T. Axton, another one of the foremost chaplains of the Army, and a former Salt Lake boy. Chaplain Axton's parents are still living here and his friends are most anxious to have him assigned to a station where he can be near his home.

A delightful affair of Monday was the bridge tea given by Mrs. Rollo C. Ditto. Five tables were arranged for the players and auction prizes went to Mrs. John M. Craig, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers, Mrs. William S. Graves and Mrs. C. C. Smith. Following the game all the ladies of the post came in for tea, with a few guests from town also, and Miss Mansur and Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Foreman assisted the hostess in serving tea.

Mrs. George H. Estes entertained five tables delightfully at auction bridge on Wednesday. The prizes were won by Mesdames C. C. Smith, John De Witt, T. R. Harker, John H. Hess and Rollo C. Ditto. At tea Mrs. De Witt and Mrs. Dailey served, while Mrs. William S. Graves, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Charles W. Exton assisted. Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess entertain to-night at a dinner for Major and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Miller, mother of Mrs. Crawford, and Lieutenant Glover. Their guests at dinner Friday evening, preceding the hop, were Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman and Lieutenant Glover.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of former Lieut. Alfred M. Wilson, is here from Washington to spend a fortnight with her brother, Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., at Fort Douglas. Mrs. Wilson is not a stranger in the regiment, having been with it some years ago when it was stationed at Monterey. She is accompanied by her little daughter Elizabeth. Mrs. Wilson, who is now an official of the Standard Oil Company, is cousin of President Woodrow Wilson. Lieut. and Mrs. John

PAD Boston Garter



M. Craig entertained last evening at a dinner for Major and Mrs. Uline, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale. Miss Adelaide Mansur has gone on to Denver to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. Robert Estey. Miss Mansur was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Perkins and was entertained at many affairs during her stay in the city.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., May 16, 1913.

Colonel Bushnell returned last Wednesday from a trip to Washington, D.C. Dr. Holmberg has relieved Capt. George H. Scott as post quartermaster. The Central Dramatic Club, of which Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Wallin and Lieut. and Mrs. P. E. Woodson are members, gave an excellent performance at the Central school house on Saturday evening, May 3, which was largely attended by people from the post. After "Smith, the Aviator," Major and Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill entertained about thirty guests from the post and Central with a Welsh rabbit supper and dancing at their charming bungalow in Central. Mrs. George H. Scott, a few days before her departure for her home near Pittsburgh, Pa., gave a delightful tea, at which Mrs. William H. Tefft poured.

The officers of the post played the business men of Silver City an exciting game of baseball at the latter place on Wednesday, May 7. The score was 18 to 17 in favor of the business men, and many brilliant plays were made by both teams. Two more games are to be played by these teams, the proceeds for charity. The officers of the post gave a grand old-fashioned barbecue within the reservation on Twin Sisters Creek, May 8. Great credit for its success and its enjoyment by all present is due to Col. Jacob F. Kreps, who has had charge of both this and last year's barbecues.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tefft had as dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Earl H. Bruns, Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Wallin and Mrs. Henry S. Howard. Mrs. S. A. Wallin entertained the Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club at her home in Central. The prizes, four lovely cups and saucers, were won by Mesdames Walter L. Finley, Edward P. Rockhill, William H. Tefft and Benjamin J. Tillman. Mrs. Bushnell gave a lovely luncheon on Saturday for Mesdames Finley, Sharp, Bruns, Tillman, Schroeder, Woodson and her niece, Miss Wells. The Bi-monthly Evening Bridge Club met Saturday night at Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Tillman's.

On last Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Wallin gave a dance at their home in Central, in honor of Mrs. Bernard Sharp. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tefft, Capt. and Mrs. Walter B. Elliott, Capt. A. La Rue Christy, Lieut. and Mrs. P. E. Woodson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Walkup, Lieut. and Mrs. Marietta, Lieut. and Mrs. T. E. Scott, Mrs. H. S. Howard, Dr. Tefft, and Mr. O'Connor. Mrs. Bernard Sharp, accompanied by little Mary and nurse, left for her home in New York on last Thursday.

The Silver City Red Socks and the Fort Bayard team played a game of ball at Silver City Friday last. The score was 8-4 in favor of Fort Bayard. The Master Masons of Fort Bayard are planning a dance at the post auditorium on the evening of May 17. The Central Bridge Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Murray on Tuesday evening, May 6.

Great excitement was caused by the burning of the oil house, coral sheds, and windmill and water towers of Murray Brothers in Central yesterday afternoon. For a time it was thought that the big store building, together with the frame houses directly East of it and across the street, and occupied by Lieutenant Woodson and family and Mr. William Oliver and family were doomed, but the splendid work done by the entire garrison, who were turned out by Colonel Bushnell with the chemical engine, saved these buildings. When it was seen that the store building was in danger, the burning outhouses were blown up with dynamite, which work was directed by Captains Elliott and Christy and Lieutenant Wallin, and a bucket line was formed from the creek near by to the store by Lieutenant Woodson, and the constant stream of water passed in by this line saved not only the store and adjacent houses, but parts of the sheds by which the big coral is surrounded. Great praise is due to the soldiers of Fort Bayard for the prompt and eager manner in which they responded to the call from Central, and the most efficient work was done by them. Dr. Walkup made a quick run from Central in his big Buick car and brought down the chemical engine, pulling it behind the car. The discipline maintained, and the prompt, cheerful obedience to orders by

the soldiers saved not only Murray Brothers, but Central, from a great catastrophe.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 18, 1913.

Major General Edgerton, of the British army, was a guest for a few hours in the garrison. He was met by the commanding officer of the post, Col. George S. Young. An informal reception was held at the club, where the officers called to pay their respects to the distinguished guest. The two military bands alternated in playing, one stationed in the east and one in the west bandstand. General Edgerton had just returned from an extended tour of the Orient.

Col. George S. Young, Capt. John H. Page, jr., Lieut. John C. Fairfax and Lieut. R. T. Snow returned on Saturday from Corvallis, where they made an inspection of the Oregon Agricultural College and inspected the cadets. Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th U.S. Cav., drilled them. Lieut. Francis B. Mallon left for the target range on Monday. He was delayed a few days on account of a broken knee cap.

Capt. Walter K. Lloyd has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been in the Army and Navy Hospital for two months. He is much improved in health. Mrs. Wilson Chase was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Tuesday for her house guest, Mrs. James Canby gave a large bridge party on Thursday afternoon, many coming over from Portland. Mrs. George S. Young was an auction bridge hostess on Wednesday for seven tables of players, a pretty hand made prize going to each table. Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Mrs. Elmer W. Clark and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt assisted at tea time. Among the guests were many from Portland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Taintor, 21st Inf., had as dinner guests on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell, Lieutenant Gill and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt gave a pretty dinner on Sunday night for Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, Capt. John H. Page, jr., Miss Marjory Page and Mrs. Walter K. Lloyd. Chaplain James Ossewaarde spent two days in the post hospital during the week, but is well and about again.

The bachelors gave an informal dance on Friday night for a number of Portland guests. Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Mrs. James Canby and Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. John P. Richardson were the chaperones. Capt. Fred W. Bugbee, Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, George M. Parker, jr., and Rutherford S. Hartz came down from the target range to spend Sunday. They returned on Monday.

Mrs. Cornell, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, for six months, has returned to her home in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Robert A. Wilson had as Sunday supper guests Dr. and Mrs. Fred Foster. The officers are out most every afternoon practicing polo. There are a number of games scheduled for the coming season.

Miss Margaret Buffington, daughter of Major and Mrs. Abraham P. Buffington was one of the confirmation class at St. Luke's Church, Vancouver, May 4. Miss Phinney, who with her mother is visiting her brother, Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, of this post, returned from San Francisco last week after a fortnight visiting friends there.

Mrs. Herbert C. Gibber entertained informally on Monday night for Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Richardson and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz. Major Willard D. Newbill is expected in this post early in June to join his regiment, the 2d Field Artillery.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 18, 1913.

Capt. Norton E. Wood, 3d F.A., formerly 6th F.A., has left to take up his duties as military attaché at Madrid, Spain. He will go from here to Washington for a two weeks' course of instruction at the War College and will sail from New York for his new station. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. R. H. Lewis, has been called to her home in San Antonio, Texas, by the severe illness of her sister. Lieutenant Anderson, who has been in the hospital as the result of injuries received when his horse fell with him in going over a jump, is now out and around again. Lieutenant Quekemyer is also recovered from his accident and is sufficiently well to resume polo practice.

Major Helmick, I.G.D., is making the annual inspection of the garrison. Monday Col. and Mrs. Miller had as their guests for dinner Mrs. D. J. Rumbough, Miss Anna Rumbough and Lieutenant Rumbough. The Merry Widow, a polo pony once owned by Lieutenant Palmer and sold to Lieutenant Erwin, was won back by Lieutenant Palmer when she was raffled off by Lieutenant Erwin on Tuesday night at the club.

The Mounted Service School polo team played a practice game on Thursday afternoon. Friday afternoon Battery F, 6th F.A., was encamped on the Hogback, just in rear of the Artillery post, in order to vacate their barracks and stables for a few days for the purpose of giving them a thorough spring cleaning. The officers of the battery, Captain Welsh and Lieutenants Nance and Riggs, entertained their friends with an afternoon tea and band concert in camp. The 6th Artillery band furnished the music, and tea and punch and delicious refreshments were served. Among those present were Mrs. Welsh and Miss Welsh, who acted as hostesses for the battery and served tea and punch; Mrs. Victor Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Birnie, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Miss Valeria Garrard, Miss Margaret Michie, Miss Anna Rumbough, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, and Captain Butler, Major Guignard, Captains Rumbough and Palmer.

The officers of the 6th Field Artillery who have been taking the course at the School of Fire are all back from Fort Sill. The list includes Lieutenants Parker, Sands, Hoyle and Magruder. Mrs. Magruder has returned from Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder are waiting for orders for Lieutenant Magruder to join Battery C, at El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Magruder expects to accompany her husband to the border and remain at El Paso while he is on duty there. Saturday there was an afternoon maneuver, and staff ride for the Inspector. Troop I and the 6th Field Artillery went into camp on the Pawnee Flats and were inspected in detail, and the Artillery went up into the hills and performed some maneuvers.

Saturday Col. and Mrs. Miller had as their guests for dinner Lieutenants Anderson and Bradley. The hop Saturday night was very well attended. Twelve new imported fox hounds have been added to the pack. They are very finely bred animals and were the gift of a friend of the Hunt Club who lives in the East and whose kennels are being broken up. With this addition to the pack Fort Riley has one of the finest packs in the Army. Sunday afternoon there was polo between the Mounted Service School, the 6th Artillery and the Junction City team.

FORT LISLUM.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, May 8, 1913.

Mrs. Albert Grigaby entertained a number of her friends at her home in Valdez on Friday, May 2. The afternoon was spent playing five hundred. The guests from Fort Liscum included Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Miss Virginia Harrison and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. The prizes were won by Mrs. Morton and Mrs. De Line, of Valdez.

The Valdez Dancing Club held their third club dance May 5 at Moose Hall. The officers and ladies of Fort Liscum were cordially invited to join the club. The dance was an especially attractive one and was attended by all the members. Those from the Army contingent who were present were Colonel Richardson, Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Miss Troup, Miss Harrison, Lieutenants Prosser and Edgerton.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Carleton had an impromptu vint-et-un party on the same evening. Their guests were Capt. Isaac Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig, Lieutenant Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Ingalls. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. George Walker and Mrs.

For The Fleet Of Our Nation's Defenders

From Long Island Sound to the Philippines—on land and sea—thousands of army and navy men are wearing Holeproof—the original guaranteed hose.

Holeproof are soft, light and attractive and a box of six pairs are guaranteed six months. You spend most of your time in your socks, so be kind to your feet by wearing hose that combine comfort and service—the Holeproof kind. All good things are copied. Holeproof has hordes of imitators. So look for the "Holeproof" mark—its on the toe of the genuine.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The 25-cent "Holeproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercerized, with a silky finish, \$3.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeproof" pure silk socks \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months. The genuine "Holeproof" is sold at all Post Exchanges and Ship Stores, or direct, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.

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London, Can.

Are Your Hose Insured?

Ernest Dalton, of Valdez, was guests of Mrs. O'Neil and Miss Troup for one table of auction bridge.

The Wednesday Auction Bridge Club met on May 7 at the home of Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. Those playing were Mesdames Sullivan, Whitley, Payne, Walker, Dalton, O'Neil, Miss Troup and Mrs. von Schrader. The high score for the day was made by Mrs. Harry Whitley, guests of Mrs. O'Neil. The post has a number of bowling enthusiasts and every afternoon many congregate in the post gymnasium to test their skill. The hours between 4 and 5:30 in the afternoon have been reserved for the officers and their families.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., March 30, 1913.

Admiral Ross and Captain Wiegstein have gone on a two days' trip to Taal. Capt. and Mrs. Maxey entertained at dinner for twelve on March 26. The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Maxey March 28, when the hostess made high score.

Mrs. Wiegstein entertained the young people at a non-sense party Thursday evening, March 27. Mr. Rhett took the prize for being the best conversationalist. Col. and Mrs. McCoy gave an elaborate dinner for Admiral Ross March 28. Major and Mrs. Bratton entertained at dinner the same evening.

Captain Roberts, 7th Cav., brought down the regimental baseball team Saturday, March 29. In the afternoon a splendid game was played on the High School grounds, resulting 3 to 1, in favor of the 24th. The return game was played Sunday morning in the post and again our dusky boys won, making 16 to 6.

The ladies of the garrison gave a german at the club Saturday evening. Captain Parrott led. It was a great success and highly enjoyed by all. Captain Comly came down from McKinley to attend the german. He is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wood. Mr. Woodbury, guest of Mr. Watson, came down from Manila on a motorcycle. He reports the roads very unsatisfactory for automobilizing.

Admiral Ross and Miss Rose, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wiegstein, leave on Wednesday for Baguio. The Tuesday Bridge Club will meet with Mrs. Maxey.

Camp McGrath, P.I., April 4, 1913.

Several have entertained at dinner this week, among them Major and Mrs. Ballou on Monday, Capt. and Mrs. Wiegstein on Tuesday, Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant on Wednesday. Miss Marjorie Wood has issued invitations to an animal party as a farewell to Lieutenant Watson, who goes to Camp Stotsenburg. Lieutenant Rucker comes from Stotsenburg to Co. K. Lieutenant Patterson leaves to-morrow for Manila, to take the examination for his captaincy. He carries the best wishes of all the garrison.

Camp McGrath, P.I., April 14, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Field gave a jolly party for their guest, Miss Rose Greeley, Thursday evening, April 3. The Five Hundred Club meets with Mrs. Patterson. Lieut. and Mrs. Kern asked a few of the garrison in to say good-bye to Miss Gertrude Greeley Sunday evening. The Misses Greeley left on Monday for Camp Stotsenburg. Lieutenant Woodbury, of Corregidor, spent Sunday as the guest of Lieutenant Watson. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Kern making high score. Lieut. and Mrs. Paris and Mrs. Duval gave a delightful dinner in honor of Lieutenant Watson. Covers were laid for twenty-nine. The host acted as toastmaster and called upon Major Ballou, Mr. Rhett, Mrs. Wiegstein and the guest of honor.

The Rizal Theater, in Batangas, presented complimentary tickets to all the officers and ladies. Lieutenant Rucker, who comes to Co. K, having transferred with Lieutenant Watson, arrived Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. McCoy and Miss McCoy leave May 14 to take the trip to China on the Warren. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant entertained at dinner April 12 for ten.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence and family have arrived from the States. Captain Lawrence takes Co. I. Mrs. Patterson has gone to Manila. Mrs. Duval entertained the Five Hundred Club, Mrs. Maxey making high score.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, P.I., April 8, 1913.

Mrs. Brown entertained at tea March 26 for Mesdames Knudsen, Grier, King, Hoyt and Weaver. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver were hosts at a delightful dinner Wednesday for Doctor Napier and Lieutenant Scowden.

Colonel McCormick, I.G., spent several days in the post inspecting the Quartermaster's Department, leaving on the last Merritt for his station in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. José P. Brown entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieutenant Hoffman, P.C., and Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver. Major Vose, M.C., and Mrs. Vose and Dr. and Mrs. King left on the last Merritt for station in Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. Morton and Miss McCabe came up from Pantar Tuesday and spent the day in the post as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty. Doctor Maguire, M.C., who has been stationed at Tampunan, has been assigned to duty at this post in the place of Doctor King. Doctor Scovel, D.S., has been ordered from this post to Torrey Barracks, Malabang, for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Moran and Lieut. and Mrs. Grier. On Saturday Mrs. José P. Brown was hostess at dinner for Captain Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran and Lieut. and Mrs. Grier. Mrs. Knudsen entertained at tea Monday for Mesdames Dougherty, Kernan, Moran, Grier, Brown, Scovel, Weaver and Hoyt.

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THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., in temporary command.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop D, Presidio of S.F.; Troop C, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops A and B, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troop B, Clint, Texas; F, Shafter, Texas; I, Findlay, Texas; K, Sierra Blanca, Texas; L, Fabens, Texas; and M, Ft. Hancock, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs., arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs., arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Scho-

field Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C which was ordered on April 28 to proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for station.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	86th. Philippines. Address
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	Manila, P.I. Arrived
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	March 4, 1911.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	90th. Philippines. Address
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	Manila, P.I. Arrived
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Janu-	April 1, 1911.
11th. Philippines. Address	91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
4, 1910.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	95th. Philippines. Address
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	Manila, P.I. Arrived
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	March 4, 1911.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Philippines. Address	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
4, 1910.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
23d. Philippines. Address	105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
Manila, P.I. Arrived	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
April 1, 1911.	107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
28th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.	112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	115th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	119th. To sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	May 24, 1913.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
42d. Philippines. Address	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
4, 1910.	127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	138th. Philippines. Address
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. Will	4, 1910.
sail from S.F. May 5 for	
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.	
141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.	
142d. Philippines. Address	
Manila, P.I. Arrived	
Sept. 2, 1911.	
143d. To sail for Honolulu	
about May 24, 1913, from	
San Francisco, Cal.	
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	
147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.	
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.	
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.	
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.	
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.	
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.	
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.	
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.	
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.	
164th. Jackson Bks., La.	
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	
171st. Min. companies.	

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

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SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.C.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 20. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Fleet and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chain. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. William J. Maxwell. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Tempin M. Poita. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Newport, R.I. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At Newport, R.I. Capt. William B. Fletcher ordered to command. In Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NURSE TELLS OF SKIN CURES

"I have seen the Cuticura Remedies used with best results during the past twenty years. In my work as a nurse, many skin disease cases came under my observation, and I always recommended the Cuticura Remedies. One case was that of a friend who, when a child, was afflicted with eczema which covered her face and hands entirely. She could not go to school as the disfigurement looked terrible. I told her to get a set of the Cuticura Remedies. After the use of only one set she was perfectly well. Another lady had dry skin all over her body. I cut the nail out and applied Cuticura Ointment. In less than ten nights it was all healed. Ten days ago, I had my left hand and wrist burned with boiling lard, and Cuticura Ointment has completely cured them." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Hederson, 77 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass., Oct. 1, 1910.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William G. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Walke and Perkins, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank H. Roberts. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I.

STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Beale, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Group.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Severn, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I. Address there.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Tonopah, to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (surveying ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Newport, R.I.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tug). Bsn. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Chester, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge has been ordered placed in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Roland M. Brainerd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky has been ordered placed in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Oscey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. Sailed May 16 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. Sailed May 13 from Algiers, Algeria, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guaymas, Mexico.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. Sailed May 18 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for Guaymas, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Diego, Cal. Lieut. Earl R. Shipp ordered to command.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pouland. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.

F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

F-3. Ensign William R. Munroe. At San Diego, Cal.

F-4. Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China. Rear Admiral Nicholson has temporarily transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

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SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Ditchman. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. Sailed May 17 from Hongkong, China, for Olongapo, P.I.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Francis Cogswell. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Cavite, P.I.

ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.

RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wartschbach. At Shanghai, China.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Torhune. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed May 18 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed May 17 from Algiers, Algeria, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport). 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed May 16 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class

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ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd Chandler. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btan. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Santo Domingo City. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, cruiser—second class. Btan. Edward Crouch. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Newark has been ordered placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA (tug). Btan. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Habana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VERVUUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btan. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement, Richard J. Easton, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Sailed from Philadelphia May 17 for summer cruise. Christiana, Norway, will be the first stop made by the ship. The vessel will remain there about eight days. Copenhagen,

Leith, Rotterdam, Gravesend, England, Lisbon and Funchal, in the Madeira Islands, will be among the foreign ports touched by the training craft. In order that the boys may have an opportunity of visiting the towns, the Adams will remain in each place a week or ten days.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. To go South as far as Hamilton, Bermuda, and return to the United States coast and work up to Halifax.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macondonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group. The Worden is at Philadelphia for use of Pennsylvania Naval Militia during summer. The Macondonough arrived May 15 at Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the summer.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btan. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Btan. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNAS, Chief Btan. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns ordered to command.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal. Sailed May 14 from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam, to resume station.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Btan. James J. O'Brien. At Port Lavaca, Texas. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Allee, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwawa, Boston.

Massachusetts, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

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Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

Davis, Puget Sound.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Milwaukee, Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Onesida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Restless, Newport.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Vestal, Boston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing at Norfolk).

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Foots, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing at Washington).

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

THE PETTY NAVY ROYAL.

The strength of the navy was being discussed in this country some years before the defeat of the Armada. Dr. John Dee, whose "Petty Navy Royal" was published in 1577, may be described as one of the pioneers of the "blue-water school." Dee's demands were not extravagant. The Petty Navy Royal was to consist of "three-score tall ships or more, but in no case fewer; and they to be very well appointed, thoroughly manned, and sufficiently victualled." "By this navy," he wrote, "all pirates—our own countrymen, and they be no small number—would be called or constrained to come home. And then (upon good assurance taken of the reformable and men of choice), for their good abearing from henceforth, all such to be bestowed here and there in the aforesaid navy."—London Chronicle.

Constructors of the ever growing warships of the world will doubtless find new problems in launching as the tonnage increases. The launching of the latest leviathans of the passenger service have necessitated special plans of an elaborate character. For example, to insure the new Cunarder, the Aquitania, taking the water safely preparations of an extensive if not unique nature were made. The area of the sliding ways was about 10,000 square feet, and the pressure per square foot was about 2.6 tons. Though the new ship was built on the berth used by the Lusitania, the ground had to be remade and lengthened, while to bear the huge load of steel the site had been piled and cross piled. Over the cross piles were placed layers of steel plates and then quantities of cement, especially toward the way-ends, where the pressure when the vessel was partly water borne was terrific. It was, of course, essential that the ground should not yield an inch at any point. Not satisfied with the combination of transverse and longitudinal vertical watertight subdivision, the builders of the Aquitania have added the system of fitting watertight decks. This vessel has a length of 901 feet, breadth 97 feet and depth from keel to boat deck of 92 feet and a half. The gross tonnage is 47,000, and speed twenty-three knots.

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